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TEKERE ACCEPTS KENYAN APOLOGY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] A special correspondent in Nairobi told the Herald yesterday that a Government Minister apologised to Mr Edgar Tekere, secretary-general of ZANU (PF), who was briefly detained by Kenyan special branch police on Tuesday.

Mr Tekere, who is on a private visit to Kenya, was held for two hours. A Government spokesman said later he had been questioned about allegedly "provocative and inflammatory" remarks he was reported to have made in an interview.

The Herald's correspondent said that Mr Tekere yesterday met Mr G.G. Kariuki, Minister of State in the President's office responsible for security, on a visit to the National Assembly.

"The Minister was apologetic over the incident," the correspondent said. "Mr Tekere seemed unconcerned. He was not angry or critical and appeared composed."

Mr Tekere also met Kenya's Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and other MPs and senior officials.

Earlier, according to Ziana-Reuter, Mr Tekere said he had merely been called in to clarify a few matters raised by Kenyan immigration officials.

Our correspondent said that during his visit to Parliament, Mr Tekere discussed the outlook for economic co-operation between Kenya and Zimbabwe.

He was asked if Zimbabwe would use some of its bumper maize crop to help Kenya, which is suffering a shortage because of drought.

"He replied he was sure the Zimbabwe and Kenyan Governments would come to a mutually advantageous agreement."

The correspondent added that agency reports that Mr Tekere was about to be deported were incorrect. "He is expected to end his visit on Saturday," he said.

It was incorrectly reported yesterday that Mrs Tekere is a Kenyan. She is in fact a Zimbabwean.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICAN FIRM FREES SWAZI FUNDS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The row between the Swaziland government and Efax, the South African company that obtained a court order last month for the attachment of all Swaziland's assets in the Republic has been resolved.

According to the terms of settlement Swaziland will pay the company only E37,807 of the original E82,128 it claimed as money being owed to it by the Ministry of Agriculture. The company has abandoned the sum of E40,117.

The company, which trades as International Paper Industries, has written to the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla through the Minister for Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini.

The letter signed by the company's attorneys advises among other things that during the meeting with Swaziland's Acting Attorney General, Mr A. Nithiandan, the Deputy Sheriff of the Transvaal Provincial Division was telephoned and instructed to release from attachment all the assets of this country. These assets amount to 10s of millions.

On behalf of their client, the attorneys, Michael, Krawitz Donenberg and Co., express their deep concern at the fact that "you and your government have suffered severe embarrassment as a result of the adverse press reaction and radio and television announcements which followed the attachment of your assets by our client.

"Our client wishes to make it clear that its action in attaching the assets was in no way motivated by an intention to embarrass you or your government and it sincerely regrets the embarrassment which you have suffered."

The attorneys also issued a press statement after the settlement of the matter in Johannesburg last Friday.

The statement points out that in terms of the settlement it was agreed that it be made a matter of public record that the attachment of the assets did not in any way arise out of the inability or unwillingness of this country to meet its commitments.

In terms of the agreement Swaziland agreed to pay the company that portion of its claim which is undisputed.

As a gesture of goodwill the company also undertook to contribute the sum of £1,000 towards the costs incurred by Swaziland in relation to the proceedings.

The South African company agreed to avoid further embarrassment to Swaziland arising from the attachment and publication, in the media and more particularly, the Rand Daily Mail dated February 27, 1981, of reports tending to associate Swaziland government with the government of Bophuthatswana and the Transkei; thereby emphasising the independence of this country as a sovereign state and reinstating its standing in the international economic community.

Letters informing the South African Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, the Finance Department, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of South Africa and the Department of Customs and Excise about the settlement of the matter were issued from the Deputy Sheriff's offices in Pretoria.

For the past three weeks Mr Nithianandan has been working on this matter and has on occasion had to travel to Johannesburg.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GUINEA BISSAU PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH NYERERE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

GUINEA BISSAU is ready for dialogue with the Cape Verde government following last November's coup which split the two countries, the country's Vice-President, Ndugu Victor Sadao Maria, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

In an interview with the *Daily News*, Ndugu Maria said: "We are ready for dialogue in efforts to continue working towards the benefit of our people."

Last November the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) split up, with the Cape Verde declaring itself a separate party following a coup which ousted the Party's leader, Ndugu Luis Cabral.

Ndugu Maria yesterday called on Mwalimu Nyerere to brief him on the latest developments in his country (Guinea) following the split, at Mwalimu's Masaani home.

The talks which lasted for an hour were also attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, and the Acting Director of the Africa and Middle East Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu J.W. Opanga.

Ndugu Maria said the Guinea Bissau government was meanwhile studying its

relations with the Cape Verde following the split.

"We have kept the PAIGC and still think that only the Party Congress has the final say on what direction the Party policies should take", he explained.

The Vice-President said that his visit to Tanzania was prompted by the good relationship that exists between the two countries since the time of PAIGC's independence struggle "when Tanzania was one of the first African countries to support us".

He said yesterday's discussions contributed a lot to the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Ndugu Maria further said the situation in his country was now very calm and the Government was pursuing the same policy of Non-Alignment and upheld good relationship with all countries which respected sovereignty.

The Vice-Chairman has already visited Nigeria. From here he will visit Mozambique and then proceed to Europe where he is expected to visit the Scandinavian countries.

It was not known when Ndugu Maria who is leading a five-man delegation will leave the country.

SAR EMBARGO WILL NOT HIT CONTAINER CARGOES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

CONTAINERISED cargoes will not be affected by the recently announced embargo by South African Railways on Zimbabwean imports and exports channelled through Durban provided the current rate of traffic does not rise.

After further discussions between SAR and the National Railways of Zimbabwe, NRZ released the following statement:

"Container traffic may continue for Durban, but present levels must not be exceeded. To do so would circumvent the object of the exercise which is to divert traffic away, and containers which travel two to a wagon affect this situation."

"At the same time, however, users are urged to arrange as quickly as possible for diversions of traffic away from Durban, just in the same way as all other rail users."

NRZ was unable to give any precise breakdown on the type of imports and exports passing through the South African port.

A spokesman said: "To provide the detail required would need a major exercise which cannot be contemplated at the moment.

"However, as a rough guide in January 1981, 4 percent of imports were carried in containers and 3.7 percent of exports. The balance in each case being break-bulk and bulk traffic."

Mr George Pitt, chairman of Zimbabwean Marine, this week shed further light on the congestion within the South African rail system.

The maximum capacity on the Durban-Johannesburg line, he said, was, 220 000 tonnes per day. At the moment 300 000 tonnes of bulk, break-bulk and containerised cargoes need to be moved daily to or from the port.

Zimbabwean businessmen did have alternative ports such as Port Elizabeth, Beira or Maputo.

"Actually, this embargo could be a blessing in dis-

guise. It may force the Mozambique port authorities to speed up improvements so that we can put more cargoes through Beira and Maputo,

"Furthermore, it means more goods will have to be containerised, which entails faster delivery and despatch," said Mr Pitt.

The Southern Africa Europe Container Service (SAECS), operating the Walvis Bay to Beira range, will be able to compensate should the Durban problem remain unresolved, with its weekly service into and out of Port Elizabeth, and its Ro-Ro service to Mozambique.

There has been little reaction so far to the recent increase in rail charges.

Neither the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, nor the Confederation of Zimbabwe made any response. The mining industry, which could be particularly badly hit in terms of competitively priced minerals for export, is still assessing the implications of the 18 percent hike.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CLIMATE OF BITTERNESS SEEN AS THREAT TO PUBLIC ORDER

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Philippe Decraene: President Dacko Narrowly Elected on First Ballot with 50.23 Percent of the Votes; Patasse's Followers Demonstrate in Bangui]

[Text] "He imitated Giscard to such an extent that succeeded in winning the election by as narrow a margin as the President of the French Republic," was mentioned ironically by a high Central African official opposed to Dacko's regime. Our spokesman underlined that the outgoing president only has a lead of not much more than 90,000 votes over his principal competitor, which thus conforms his ability to play the role of chief of the opposition.

It was only at 2015 on Thursday 19 March, a few hours before the expiration of the time allowed by the law for the publication of results, that the Central African population learned that Dacko had been elected 18 months after he was restored to power by the French army. The long and fevered 4 days during which most of the Banguis did not leave their radios had come to an end. But as curfew remained in force from 1900 to 0500 in the morning it was impossible to learn on Thursday night if the tension had abated.

Uncertainty was followed by surprise. At first because Dacko has a very limited lead. Next, because Patasse succeeded in making a very good showing. Finally, because the last three competitors had suffered a smarting defeat, especially doctor Goumba.

In fact, a few days before the celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the death of Barthelemy Boganda, president and founder of the Central African Republic, the one who was his most faithful comrade in arms and who seemed to be his spiritual heir, barely received more than 10,000 votes in the entire country.

If Dacko weathered the second ballot it was due to the rural vote. Bangui, the most influential contestable zone, was very cool towards him, but it seemed that the countryside had confidence in him. To the peasants he still represents the man who took the power away from Emperor Bokassa. The churches--Catholic and Protestant--whose members are important in the bush, supported the man who is praised for his mysticism and who re-introduced Jehovah's witnesses and the Baptists who had been expelled by the empire. Moreover, the superiority of the material means which were available to the outgoing candidate for his campaign must not be forgotten.

Patasse's ascent, in spite of the harsh complaints made against this man who had been a minister 13 times under the empire, is due mainly to the wish to reject Dacko by an electorate which had resolved to "vote usefully" by giving its vote to a combative candidate. Therefore, Patasse's campaign, which was very demagogic and at the same time strongly marked with hostility toward Giscard d'Estaing, was captivating. Playing the part of the "rejected candidate," the blunders committed by France, which had attempted after the fall of the empire to prevent him from rejoining Bangui, and those of Dacko who imprisoned him in 1979 for instigating disorders, worked to his advantage.

However, Patasse's followers feel that they were thwarted and do not hide their bitterness. The persistent climate of disappointment in those who have decided to "square off accounts" hangs as a heavy menace on the public order. "There is a storm brewing but it is impossible to predict when it will explode..." was said to us by an expatriate whose point of view is shared by many foreigners.

It is also the opinion of the government in service as is evidenced by the stern warning by general Sana, minister of defense, broadcast on the air waves many times on Thursday, which proclaimed the intention of the authorities "to learn how to say no" at random and "to repress vigorously" any signs of demonstrations or looting.

7993
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

NORTHERN CLASH; REFUGEE DATA--According to a communique delivered by FAN (Northern Armed Forces of Hissene habre) to a special correspondent of Agence France Presse in the rebel zone, a clash in the Wadi-Barid region (northern Chad) on Thursday 12 March resulted in three dead in their ranks and 35 in those of the adversary, of which two were Libyans. Moreover from five to ten thousand Chadian refugees arrived at the end of February in a Sudanese village situated near the border between the two countries. Twelve thousand Chadian refugees settled in the state of Borno (Nigeria) will receive urgent assistance in an amount of \$1 million from the United Nations High Commissariat for Refugees. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 81 p 3] 7993

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REPORT ON 'ROUNDTABLE' DISCUSSIONS

Conference Opening

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 5 Mar 81 pp 5,6

[Article: "Directing Activities Towards Profitable Sectors", Says Aden Robleh Awaleh"]

[Text] The minister of commerce, transportation and tourism, Aden Robleh Awaleh presided over 4 days of deliberations with remarkable efficiency. The serious responsibility to arrive at a solution fell on him. [A solution] which was at the same time a synthesis of Djiboutian intentions and a sincere pledge, capable of helping friendly nations and international organizations in their intent of aiding the Djiboutian people.

The concluding Round Table has had a very favorable impact on the Djiboutian people and its government.

The president of the Republic, Chief of State, El Hadji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, in opening this conference took care to surround it with the sparkle it merited.

As you have seen, all public, semi-public and private services have been employed to contribute in the preparation of very complete files, because we were anxious to present the most objective and correct view of our young Republic.

Therefore, we hope that all honorable delegates of friendly countries and international organizations were able to become aware of the daily economic and social realities confronted by our people.

To begin with, during the past 3 years we have concentrated our efforts on better adapting public and semi-public organizations to the needs and ambitions of a newly independent people.

In almost 4 years, our responsibility has become even greater with the return of almost 50,000 nationals and the influx of at least 120,000 refugees, which caused the total population of our country to almost double since independence.

Due to these new responsibilities and the need to progressively readapt our economic and social structures, the government of His Excellency El Hassan Gouled Aptidon has had the wisdom to early adopt a prudent policy, which I have called the "small step policy" to proceed, in fact, as safely as possible.

A Great Lack of Technicians

It is evident that our choice is still based on a liberal policy.

With an often little-developed private sector, the state has been forced, at times, to assume the total sum of certain investments, having in view the stimulation of activities in different sectors, despite a great lack of technicians--from laborers to higher cadres.

If we could have made up these deficiencies, whether in appealing to the aid of friendly countries and international organizations or in accelerating the training of national technicians still great needs in human and material level would remain unsatisfied.

That is why we are preparing our first economic and social development program, which will be a triennial plan.

This plan which should be operational by 1982 will be based on great [governing] guidelines obtained from sector analysis proposed to our conference.

A final balance sheet will be presented to the next contributors conference, scheduled for the end of this year.

It is evident that the economic and social analysis we just performed, with the cooperation of all our national technical services, have already allowed us to pinpoint the main evils affecting our society.

The Work of Each Bee

Therefore, the increase of per capita revenue, without doubt, will be our first concern. It is evident that the creation and the encouragement of activities generating employment will hold all our attention, because it is through employment of the population in productive and remunerative jobs that we will be able to improve per capita revenue. We are well aware that the fabric of a nation is made from the very foundation of its people as, in a beehive, the labor of each worker bee contributes to create an organized and independent society.

Consequently, we will direct our efforts in the creation of these activities towards productive sectors, capable of exploiting our human resources and also developing currently identified natural resources, and finally towards the transformation of certain imported raw materials.

In the future, this will allow us to reduce the deficit of our trade balance, because you know that currently the Republic of Djibouti imports almost all its consumer goods.

Evidently, to reach these two goals we must:

- Increase [per capita] revenue;
- Reduce our trade balance deficit.

We are also led to concentrate our efforts on a policy of training technical cadres at all levels, including the training of specialized labor which is bound to require physical and professional qualities to allow them to carry out their tasks.

Maintain the Best Balance

It is well understood that we will continue our development of general administrative infrastructures in our national territory, particularly taking care of maintaining the best balance between the development of different activity sectors and parallelly the best balance between our infrastructures and equipment expenses and our own budgetary sources.

This Round Table has been useful in more ways than one:

- It has allowed our technicians to present the main technical, economical and social concerns of our country;
- It has allowed them, in return, to collect your observations and suggestions on different points.

I am sure that this will be taken into account with a view to obtain maximum profit in our future exchanges and to best exploit our present and, particularly, future cooperation.

In congratulating you for the effort that your governments and your organizations have willingly demonstrated in sending delegates in the service of our country I would like to thank you for faithfully following our debates and actively participated in our deliberations through your proposals and suggestions.

Your analysis, at times critical, has been constructive, for which I thank you warmly.

Before concluding our conference I beg you to [please] excuse our modest welcome. We are forced to offer you the largest portion of the little we possess.

I ask you, at last, to convey to your governments and international authorities our gratitude and the warm thanks of the government and the people of the Republic of Djibouti and, before concluding, allow me to express our gratitude to all those who have contributed to the preparation of the Round Table. In case are:

- The UN Development Program (UNDP) headquarters, in particular its regional Office for the Arab States of which Djibouti is a member;
- The Cairo UNDP office for having furnished us with excellent interpreters who have facilitated discussions on different sectors of Djibouti economy;
- The West African Economic Community (CEAO) for providing two very competent electronic equipment technicians;

--The Beirut UNDP office for providing a staff member to help us translate our documents into Arabic;

--The Djibouti UNDP office.

I thank you for your most precious consideration.

Planning Director Speech

Djibouti LA NATION Djibouti in French 5 Mar 81 p 6

[Speech by Mohamed Moussa Ali, Director of Planning during "Round Table" held in Djibouti 23-26 Feb 81]

[Text] Organized by the Department of Planning and held from 23 to 26 February the "Round Table's" number one merit is that it undoubtedly will allow all representatives of friendly countries, international and local officials to more clearly define the future of the Republic of Djibouti.

Just "Round Table" preparations, needed to put pen to paper on more than eighty development projects. These will be presented to the delegates to give them an idea of our young Republic's needs and to let them study the possibilities of aid which they will announce within a couple of months during the "contributors conference" the second session of this "Round Table".

A colossal task which well excuses some inadequacies observed at the time of this international conference (the most important one ever organized in Djibouti), which fortunately has progressed without serious incident with the UNDP contributing efficiency with its material support.

Not afraid of confronting reality, it is then on the basis of these inadequacies that the director of planning, Mohamed Moussa Ali wanted to undertake in our place the drawing of conclusions for this "Round Table."

"First of all, I will try to analyze, as a summary, certain apparent inadequacies during this Round Table because, to value successes and to make progress it is necessary to make an effort to understand that which does not work.

"The first inadequacy concerns the card-projects presented to the delegates. They are numerous and very frequently they do not include an economic and technical file. Why?

To Rapidly Release Study Grants

"The administration of planning's objective during the "Round Table" was to make known the possibilities of creating projects in Djibouti, in order to demonstrate that economic and social development is not only necessary but possible. Most certainly, these project ideas should be thoroughly examined, but one of the results we expect from this "Round Table" is that study grants be rapidly authorized by international aid to verify, first of all, the feasibility of these projects and to study them in order to implement them.

"Taking into account serious delays required for the implementation of projects I insist on the need to rapidly complete studies, not demanding supplemental studies avoiding, as much as possible, preparation commissions.

"The number of projects presented does not mean that we want to accomplish everything, all at once. But, to be able to make a choice it is often useful to have many study files in reserve, which we currently lack.

A Well Defined National Policy

"The second inadequacy concerns development sector policies and priorities control.

"Whether through the examination of project indexes or through some participants intervention, it will appear that there is no definition of development policy or order of priority in this development.

"It is true, in fact, that there is no synthesis document clearly defining the Republic of Djibouti's basis development priorities and, for an expert spending some time in Djibouti it does not seem that any coherent development policy exists.

"But, if this impression seems true, in fact it does not correspond to reality. Indeed, after independence, the government has defined these development options announced by the President of the Republic during his various speeches. I will sum them up here:

--Improve living conditions of the most destitute and of those living in the country's interior;

--Reduce the dependence of the country on economic and technical levels

--Reinforce Djibouti's international role.

"These options are not mere pious wishes but they efficiently guide the development policy followed by the government.

"These investments made since independence or in course of being made are: education (2.7 billion Djibouti francs); health (1.8 billion Djibouti francs). Anticipated investments, at short term in housing (2.5 billion Djibouti francs) are destined to allow the greatest number of people to benefit from better living conditions.

"Agricultural or industrial projects (water works, dairy) as the efforts made in training and education tend to reduce our commercial deficit on the one hand and on the other, our technical dependence.

"Investments made or to be made are: The port (3.5 billion Djibouti francs); airport (700 million Djibouti francs); telecommunications (900 million Djibouti francs); hotelry infrastructures (2.7 billion Djibouti francs); strengthening of financial institutions (National Bank, Development and Commercial Fund) will increase the role played by Djibouti on regional and international levels.

"Besides, the government has created the administration of planning in order to translate development options chosen by national officials and to determine means needed to implement them to comprise them in a financially and economically coherent document.

"In conclusion, the fact that there is as yet no planning document means the advantage of allowing political officials to determine basic development options, administrating the country rather than appealing to international experts in the first years of independence who could have influenced the choice of basic options.

Let Us Observe the Movement

"Lastly, the third inadequacy concerns what some call administration weakness.

"Certainly, the Republic lacks technical cadres in almost all levels. I will remind you that after independence it was necessary to create numerous services because of the country transition to the status of independent State (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Bank, Planning, etc.).

"Meanwhile, if it is true that there are weak points in our administration, I must point out the efforts accomplished by it to support governmental action. As a matter of fact, it is very important to see the movement as a whole, rather than single out one situation at one given time and, therefore, follow the evolution of the administration.

"As an example I will point out the effort made by the administration to solve a type of problem met by projects work progress; i.e., financing research, a study of guidelines for the port, financed by the EEC. From this, four specific studies have emerged:

- Container terminal, financed by France;
- Refrigerated warehouse, financed by EEC;
- Fishing port, financed by EEC;
- Shipway repair, financed by the port.

"The refrigerated warehouse construction will be financed by Saudi Arabia. The container terminal will be jointly financed by Kuwaiti Fund and Germany. The fishing port will be financed by Abou Dhabi and the shipway repair will be financed by France.

"All these studies and financing research have been performed since June 1979 and the first construction will begin this year.

"This is to demonstrate that even if the administration does not have at its disposal all human resources needed, the effort made by national cadres and their presence in this "Round Table" confirms it, is more important than any mistakes committed or inadequacies present.

"Therefore, I ask you to bear in mind that this administrative situation will continue to improve and to bring in the international organizations you represent without waiting for all necessary cadres for projects good operation to be in place.

In reality, training of Djibouti cadres and laborers is indeed necessary but it can be done during project operations."

9626

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT OUTLINES RPP PROGRAM

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Speech by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, Saturday 1 Mar 81, in Arta]

[Text] It was a party, Saturday in Arta, where the central committee for the People's Rally for Progress [RPP] had its first great assembly since its creation, 2 years ago. On the streets of the health resort, the population joined RPP theatrical company dancers and musicians to give a triumphal welcome to the person who embodies national unity, Hassan Gouled Aptidon, as well as those who work with him in the party for progress, particularly members of President Gouled's administration, especially Barka Courat Hamadou, the party's first vice-president and prime minister.

But, if the party was a happy one, the work was also the order of the day on this important date. Republic officials' concerns are great. They count a lot upon the mobilization of the people by the RPP in great national development project tasks. That is why the President has deemed it necessary to demonstrate, before work begins, an example of deep thought in delivering a speech which is, in itself, a program of thought and action. Here it is:

Dear Brothers,

Within a couple of days we will celebrate the founding of the People's Rally for Progress second anniversary. But before, for your benefit, I want to proceed with the analysis of governmental project actions developed during this 2 year period and to propose topics calling for urgent and collective examination.

My report will comprise two parts: The first one will be in the form of a financial statement and the second one will deal, particularly, with matters I will present for your deliberation.

On the other hand, the debate you will engage in after my proposal, conducted by vice-presidents, can be preceded by questions some among you might wish to ask on not very explicit points.

Economically Speaking

We cannot yet say that the situation has changed a lot since our ascension to power because, up to now, Djibouti has not been prepared to trade. We continue to import, without in return, offering export products.

Create Activities

Meanwhile, it is expedient to point out that in waiting for the manufacture of goods, the government is making an effort to reduce import cost by locally creating activities, such as the Tadjourah Plant and the dairy, built in Amboule. Other procedures which can bring about the normalization of relations with neighboring countries will allow us to obtain, on certain articles of daily consumption, such as vegetables and fruits, cost price a lot lower than those obtained through market stock up, air traffic, European and African countries very far from ours. But, not until we manufacture exportable articles will we be able to talk about commercial balance because, right now, this balance does not allow more than a plateau.

Develop Tourism

An almost reality will allow us, I hope, to very soon sell "tourism merchandise", that is to say, the completion of our 200 room hotel will bring our accomodation capacity to a pretty near suitable level for this type of commerce.

Our currency has important strength, going beyond our borders and it is very valued regionally and indeed internationally, a proof of the credit we enjoy abroad in this respect.

Multiply Agricultural Production

Lastly, a third sector is being developed, concerning national consumption but, I think that it is premature to analyze it. It concerns the exploitation of already existing irrigated perimeters or ones under construction and, it would be profitable for the central committee to examine this interesting type of business very closely [as well as] agricultural populations already engaged in agricultural production.

Governmental policy will not be able to receive a different orientation in this, as long as preparation or local transformation of numerous consumption products, by adding to it its own production does not curb, as much as possible imported inflation from others.

On the social level things take on a different color, concerning education or mere public health not mentioning more than two aspects of the problem.

Education: Continue the Effort

It would be tiresome to enumerate accomplishments and I will limit myself by telling you that in the elementary and secondary sectors of education the constant increase of schools or classrooms has allowed us to accomodate a larger number of students than when we assumed power.

Simultaneously, the attendance effort solved the problem of housing teaching personnel coming from abroad. This will make the next school period run smoothly.

But the effort need yet to be continued so that each one of our children is assured of finding a place in our schools, in any part of the territory he or she might live and I'm thinking about the Obock District which does not yet have CES [Advanced Studies Certificate].

If it is incumbent upon political officials to assume the responsibility of education for all, it is also their duty to, progressively, delegate this task to our citizens, so that we won't need to count on the permanent aid of friendly countries.

To attain this goal we have undertaken the training of teachers and, with the construction of the Teachers Institute, truly operational this year, the problem of teaching body personnel in the elementary sector will, therefore, be solved in the next few years.

And Maintain Quality

The training of secondary teachers cannot yet be envisioned from the facilities we now have. Therefore, it will be necessary, as in the past, to appeal to universities of friendly countries to attain this goal. This does not present a major difficulty, provided the quality of our secondary education is maintained and the will of our children to accept knowledge is developed, backing it, when needed, with in depth action, which the committee will not lack. I'll make sure to recommend to the attention of the annexes for its diffusion to interested students through their parents.

An operation of this nature requires very serious thought, as well as very extensive examination of each committee member's proposals, as well as their own chief's or after consultation with the political sector from which they received the responsibility. I ask each one of you to tackle this with the determination of the surgeon where the smallest mistake can be fatal during operation.

In closing this chapter, I ask your attention concerning the prevailing situation of native education, where a facility has become possible after very loose interpretation of strict rules, it seems. This school escapes the control of the minister of education and can, therefore, serve all types of education of minds who are not necessarily favorable to the interests of the State.

Health: Waiting for the New Hospital

With regards to public health, true progress will not be felt until after the construction of the future hospital has begun. It will be built on the site of the existing hospital. Although programmed for a long time its construction has not yet begun.

Other medical units, whether concerning dispensaries in the capital, or equipment of the district seats and some inhabited areas have received infrastructural or equipment improvement and, in the whole, adequately satisfy expected services.

Water Problem

But nothing will be solved as long as the water problem exists. This should occupy the most important of your discussions. Taking care that we will bring to light suitable solutions, the stability of nomadic populations, to a large extent, will depend on improved roads, as well as the settlement of sedentary inhabitants in fixed areas, therefore avoiding overcrowding of the capital.

For a long time, one of the main goals of governmental policies will be to create facilities destined to provide water for herds and men and it is for this reason that hydraulic, pasture or human [needs] should be dealt with within the framework of public health even though administratively they are answerable to another department.

As in other countries exhibiting the same analogies as ours it is still a matter of questioning basic options in medicine: Should it be curative or preventive? The field of thought widens and I leave you with the problem of defining the limits in which your proposals will be set down.

Legislation: The Organic Law

Politically speaking, on the national level, I will do no more than bring to mind main steps taken during these past 2 years, reserving for the People's Rally for Progress anniversary a complete progress report on businesses comprising this chapter.

The Organize Law recently passed by the National Assembly represents an amendment to two constitutional laws adopted 27 June 1977 on the occasion of the proclamation of our independence.

Other laws and ordinances have preceded them, justified by particular situations and especially due to the need to create administrative or justice organs and I will but mention the numerous texts needed for their execution.

No Longer Justifiable Advantages

A complete series of new texts is being prepared. Mainly, they will deal with improvements in our administration and reduction of budgetary costs by abolishing some no longer justifiable advantages, if they ever were justifiable.

Likewise, incumbent duties of civil servants responsible for State revenue will be determined but, enumerating predicted operations would take too long, demanding besides, that they be completed by suggestions your committee will not fail to present.

International Policy: The Right Side of Neutrality

On the international level, government policy consists of remaining on a straight path of our tendency towards neutrality and no nation denies the balancing factor we represent in the region.

Our relations with a great number of countries are excellent and will be developed in quality and quantity but, the immediate wish of the Chief of State and of his Government remains the establishment of normal relations with the countries of the African Horn, our closest neighbors.

On this subject I have already called interested parties to research, if need be with our cooperation, the end of hostilities by mutual concessions which would not represent the interests of some over the interests of others. The proposal seems to have run its course and I will take new steps in the next few weeks which will have the same purpose and with your cooperation I will define them precisely, come the time.

For now, I think that I have proposed a sufficient number of topics for your consideration. I ask you to define your positions on each one of them and to translate them as suggestions for the benefit of the government, being confident that the Central Committee will consider them as reflecting the will of our people.

Editor's Note: The subtitles in the text have been added by the staff of LA NATION.

9626
CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

RADIO, TV AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA--A cooperation and aid agreement was signed today between the radio and television organizations of socialist Ethiopia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In a ceremony held at the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, the agreement was signed on behalf of socialist Ethiopia by Comrade Saalu Yilma, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, while Comrade (Bozo Kuchak) signed on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The agreement will enable the radio and television organizations of the two countries to exchange programs and films and includes the training of technicians, aid with equipment and cooperation and aid with audio-visual aspects including films and photography. A joint film cooperation agreement to further promote knowledge about the two countries was also signed by the public relations departments of the Ethiopian Television and the Radio and Television Organization of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
[Excerpt] [LD301320 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Mar 81 EA]

CSO: 4407

KENYA

BRIEFS

DEATH SENTENCE POSSIBLE-- Andrew Muthemba, an important Kenyan businessman, was charged on Thursday 19 March with plotting the overthrow of President Daniel Arap Moi. He could be sentenced to death. It is the first time in 18 years of independence that a charge of "treason" has been made against a Kenyan citizen. An accomplice, Dickson Muiruri, risks being sentenced life imprisonment. In addition, both are accused of instigating a captain and a corporal in the Kenyan army to steal a large quantity of arms. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Mar 81 p 3] 7993

CSO: 4400

ARAB AID FOR NEW AIRPORT REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text]

ARAB states are to lend most of the money needed to build Lesotho's new international airport — just as they are to provide funds for new airports in Swaziland and Botswana.

According to official sources the R20-million project Likoma town of Maseru will not have any South African backing.

Most of the money, according to the African publication, Courier, is coming from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, while the Oil Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) are collectively supplying funds totalling about R5-million.

Also lending money is the African Development Bank (R7.7-million), Abu Dhabi (R400 000), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (R4.4-million), while Lesotho will provide R2.2-million.

The new airport will replace the existing Maseru aerodrome. It will be used for inter-continental flights which will cut down Lesotho's dependence on South African Airways.

Meanwhile, Swaziland's new R10-million international airport at Mpaka is still in the feasibility study stage.

In Botswana no decisions have been taken over a R43-million contract for the building of a new international airport at Gaborone.

Modern

The airport is likely to be one of the most modern in black Africa, and is seen as an important gateway to Southern Africa.

It is hoped that the new airport will attract British Airways flights, Air Zimbabwe and the Mozambican airline, as well as the airlines of other African states.

South African Airways uses the existing airport for its regular flights to the Botswana capital.

It was reported last year that the Botswana contract had been the subject of speculation over which company would be granted the job — British and French groups were said to be interested in building the airport — but the Botswana Government was keen on giving the work to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners (Botswana), a British-based organisation.

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

BCP SEVEN ARRIVE--Maseru--In what could be called a tight security net, seven BCP men, loyal to Mr Koenyam Chakela, arrived here to a quiet reception by their lead leader and several information officers. The secretary-general Mr K Chakela did not seem moved but obviously shaken by the order from the police that "no pictures and no interviews with these men" who clearly had so much to say to their compatriots, be conducted. The men are: Matahau Musi, Malifetsane Mokhethi, Sekhonyana Lechesa, Archibald Mokona, Lethusang H Mafisa, Habitso Malifane and Ramaele Mokobokoa. They all according to Mr Chakela left in 1974 when a state of emergency was declared. Mr Ntsu Mokhehle is still in Zambia and not likely to come under the amnesty bill through which "most of my men will be coming back," according to Mr Chakela. This was just a small number compared to what he is expecting. The seven men did not have their families with them on arrival, but are likely to be joined by them soon. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 25-31 Mar 81 p 3]

RECORD BUDGET--Maseru--Lesotho's Finance and Development Planning Minister, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, has presented a record budget of R265 000 000 for 1981-82. Describing the budget as a "confidence" one, he said it was 38% bigger than last year's. Mr Sekhonyana presented an additional development budget of R135 700 000--62,5% bigger than that of the previous year. The major allocations in the Lesotho development budget are public works, 26,4%; agriculture, 15,8%; and transport and communication, 14,2%, Mr Sekhonyana said. He also announced that sales tax would be introduced in Lesotho in January, and tax on agricultural land would be introduced next year. Basic tax of R6 would go up to R10. [Text] [Johannesburg DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 81 p 4]

MINWORKER REMITTANCES--Maseru--Basotho mineworkers last year sent home 18 percent more money than they did the previous year, according to figures just released. Remittance payments last year amounted to R16 585 873 as compared with R13 975 528 in 1979. There was also an increase in deferred payments--R19 398 182 in 1980 and R17 484 058 the previous year. Many miners apparently chose to have their pay deferred until the end of their contracts so they could take it home in a lump sum. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Mar 81 p 4]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

DELEGATE TO SOVIET CONGRESS INTERVIEWED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Mar 81 pp 1,2

[Interview with Laurent Radaody-Rakotondravao, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, by NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; place and date not given]

[Text] Two Malagasy delegates, members of the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution], represented the Democratic Republic of Madagascar at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] in Moscow. They were Mrs Gisele Rabesahala for the AKPM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] and Laurent Radaody-Rakotondravao for AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution].

The latter agreed to share his impressions of the 26th CPSU Congress with the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. Here is the integral text of this interview.

[Question] What impressions have you formed of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress?

[Answer] In my opinion it was a success because of the participation and very serious preparation by the CPSU activists. The participation of high level foreign delegations, of the heads of state from socialist countries but also from other countries, liberated countries such as Angola and Ethiopia, was very important as were the declarations and analyses made by comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his report at the 26th Congress. The new peace proposals, the concrete proposals--all these are very important and strengthen my impression that this congress was of great significance for the Soviet Union, and its economic and social development, but also for us African countries and the other countries of the world. This is especially true because this congress has confirmed the immutable line of the CPSU for the defense of peace, detente, and disarmament.

[Question] How do you view the present state of Soviet-Malagasy relations?

[Answer] In the Democratic Republic of Madagascar we are in a good position to appreciate the diversified and mutually beneficial assistance and cooperation which have developed between our country and the Soviet Union within a very few years. In 4 or 5 years we have established relations of fruitful cooperation which now bear on such highly diversified fields as training cadres, constructing our national economic bases, cooperating in education, economics, the commercial realm, and culture. We believe that all this represents an original type of cooperation which has no parallel in the existing world.

[Question] What can you say about the initiatives proposed by Leonid Brezhnev regarding the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region?

[Answer] In this matter we are also greatly involved, very interested, because Madagascar is very close to the Persian Gulf, is located in the middle of the Indian Ocean in a region which is in the process of becoming a powderkeg and where conflicts traceable to the massive concentration of navies, troops, and nuclear arms may break out at any moment. Building new foreign bases, namely, American bases, seems to be inevitable. Beefing up the Diego Garcia base, the presence of foreign military forces in the region at numerous bases, in Reunion, and especially the presence of South Africa which is one of the principal supports of imperialism in the region--all of this is happening in our vicinity. And we are very sensitive to the proposals and analyses made by Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union. We very much appreciate the fact that he has made concrete and new proposals to settle this problem peacefully, to reduce the level of military forces in the region--which in our opinion is the starting point of any settlement--and to sign international agreements so that the Indian Ocean may finally become a peace zone in accordance with the desire expressed over and over again by the United Nations, by the countries in the region, by the movement of non-aligned nations, and by many international organizations. We rejoice because President Didier Ratsiraka himself issued a call on 15 June 1980 for the heads of state of all concerned countries such as ours, those with coastlines on the Indian Ocean, to meet in Antananarivo in early 1982. At this meeting they would discuss this problem of the Indian Ocean, the tension in the region, the focuses of tension, but especially so that they may broach the specific problem of the safety of maritime navigation in the region, a problem which may be settled, in our opinion as well as that of Leonid Brezhnev, by an international agreement committing all the parties concerned and involved. We are also gratified at having found such an important passage, these important proposals, in comrad Brezhnev's speech, in his report.

MADAGASCAR

NEW TOLIARA FARITANY CHIEF PROFILED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Mar 81 pp 1,2

[Article by RMC: "The New Head of Toliara Faritany Is Jean-Baptiste Ernest"]

[Excerpts] Jean-Baptiste Ernest is the new head of Toliara faritany following his completely routine election in the people's council. In fact, in the absence of a faritany's president it is the first deputy president who becomes its acting president, which was indeed the case following the departure of former president Rabefiaro Ndaison when he moved to another position. In contrast, in case of any "hitch" whatever, the laws bearing on decentralized entities call for the election of a new president designated by the politburo. The case of Jean-Baptiste Ernest is not new in the history of decentralized communities. It could even be said that it is covered by the regulations bearing on the VIPs [decentralized communities] since the case of Antsiranana faritany was similar. The former head of Antsiranana faritany had to step down for health reasons. Elections were held and it was the secretary-general of the faritany who was designated by the politburo and routinely elected by the people's council.

From the "Red House" to the Residency

Jean-Baptiste Ernest thus relinquishes his post in the general secretariat which he has held since December 1977 to complete the first presidential term since the establishment of the decentralized communities and he still has a year to go before the next elections. No one would have wished to seek this position as faritany president knowing for a fact that only a year remained, but Jean-Baptiste Ernest accepted it "as a well-disciplined official." Wherever he has worked he has left a good impression with his colleagues. His career in public administration began at the Institute of Advanced Overseas Studies where he worked from 1964 to 1964. From 1964 to 1965 J. B. Ernest was deputy to Morondava's prefect. From 1965 to 1970 he was deputy prefect in Mahabo. From 1970 to 1971 he was Fort Dauphin's prefect. And since he has already been secretary-general of Toliara faritany it can be said that Jean-Baptiste Ernest is the most qualified to preside over the destinies of that faritany.

Between 1971 and 1972 Jean-Baptiste Ernest was inspector at the Ministry of Interior.

Between 1972 and 1977 he was prefect of Fenerive-Est, a city where he left behind a lasting memory--so much so that when Jean-Baptiste Ernest moved to Fenerive-Est in 1980 he was very well received by the entire population because "ny soa atao levanan bola" [he had invested in the future].

Jean-Baptiste Ernest was born on 3 March 1936 in Morombe. Thus, he will be 45 years of age immediately after acceding to the presidency of Toliara faritany. His associates describe him as a hard worker, a man of action. Public opinion affirms that he has an open mind, that he listens.

Jean-Baptiste Ernest is the father of seven children. He is married to Marcelline Genevieve Rembila, a woman who is very active in social affairs. She is the kind that he needs, the revolutionary women in Toliara say.

Plans

Jean-Baptiste Ernest has no major plan in mind besides completing ongoing projects. But he has one thing very much at heart: All-out production. As in the case of Tananarive faritany, the best producers will be rewarded on the occasion of an organized competition. But production is only an empty word as long as the peasants do not feel secure and that their cattle are well-protected. Thus, Jean-Baptiste Ernest is at the same time organizing law and order and improving public security by strengthening the law-enforcement agencies, namely, the "zandaro-n'ala" [rural gendarmes] whose job is to track down cattle rustlers.

Finally, Jean-Baptiste Ernest will especially see to an uninterrupted flow of supplies thanks to a control system established by the decentralized collectivities. A supplies committee has already been set up and a control committee will be necessary to check from close by on those supplies which are diverted en route.

Jean-Baptiste Ernest will introduce a single innovation, however: The district heads (presidents of fivondronanas) will meet once a quarter if the budget allows.

Problems

Despite the qualities of the new president of Toliara faritany's executive committee, political, social, and especially economic problems remain in the form of threatened layoffs due to a lack of raw materials or spare parts, major projects halted because of a lack of cement or for some other hidden reason. Good will alone is not enough. A complete change in attitudes will have to occur.

But when will this good moment come, how will products be shipped out? Hence, the problem of roads continues: Work on the national highway linking Ihosy with Sakaraha has not even begun yet, not to mention other, provincial, roads.

BRIEFS

MORE FEMALE MP's APPOINTED--Manza, Zomba, Monday--His Excellency the Life President Mgwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, today nominated four more lady Members of Parliament from Mwanza, Chikwawa and Thyolo districts, a spokesman of the National Malawi Congress Party headquarters in Lilongwe announced today. Those nominated are Mrs Bernadetta Zimpita and Mrs Fanny Gavani, both from Mwanza District, Mrs Veronica Nyaihka from Chikwawa, and Mrs Nellie Nseula from Thyolo District. The spokesman said the nominations of the members take effect from today, March 16, 1981. This brings to 32 the number of lady Members of Parliament in the National Assembly. Some of the nominated lady Members of Parliament pose for a photograph outside Parliament Building in Zomba soon after taking oath of office recently. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 17 Mar 81 p 1]

FISH PRICES--Manza, Zomba, Monday--Mr Chisa asked the Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources if his Ministry could consider reducing prices of fish sold by Fisheries Landing stations to keep them compatible with prices offered by ordinary fishermen who also used fuel-powered boats. In reply, the Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources, Mr Liweve said lowering of the selling price of the fish landed by commercial fishermen would make the business unprofitable, adding that in the interest of adequate food production, his Ministry had no intention of reducing the present prices of fish charged at the Government Fish Landing stations. Mr Liweve said due to the ever increasing prices of motor fuel and petroleum products used in commercial fishing operations, the former Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources had revised the prices of fish last April because the profits for commercial fishermen dwindled. The Minister noted that since operational costs of commercial and ordinary fishermen were different, price could not be drawn on the same level. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 17 Mar 81 p 7]

POLICE UNIT FOR CRIME--Manza, Zomba, Monday--A Police unit was already being established at Malomo with an office and two staff houses already built, the Secretary General and Administrative Secretary of the Malawi Congress Party, Mr Bakili Muluzi, told the House here before it was adjourned for a weekend recess. Mr Muluzi was replying to a question from the Member for Ntchisi West, Mrs. Rosemary Lupiya Banda, who asked the Minister responsible for Police if he could consider constructing Police units at Kamsonga, Malomo and Khuwi in order to maintain law and order at these places. On behalf of the Minister responsible for Police who is the Life President, Mr Muluzi said as regards Kamsonga and Khuwi, both places

were only 12 miles from Ntchisi boma which would continue to cover them adequately. "For the benefit of the Honourable Member, the Government intends to establish a Police Unit at Chimalu which is situated 22 miles away from Ntchisi boma. The crime rate at Chimalu justifies an immediate construction of a Police Unit as soon as funds were available," Mr Muluzi noted. [Excerpt] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 17 Mar 81 p 7]

COFFEE PRICE INCREASE--Lilongwe, Thursday--His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, as Minister of Agriculture, has directed that the price payable to farmers for coffee beans (grade I cherry) be increased from the present price of 13 tambala per kilogramme to 20 tambala per kilogramme. This was announced by a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture in a press release here. The spokesman said that as a result of this increase in the price of grade one cherry, the proportionate increase in the other grades of coffee are as follows: (a) Grade 2 cherry has been increased from 9 tambala to 14 tambala per kilogramme. (b) Mbuni has been increased from 9 tambala to 14 tambala per kilogramme. (c) Grade 1 parchment has been increased from 59.05 tambala to 90 tambala per kilogramme. (d) Grade 2 parchment has been increased from 40 tambala to 60 tambala per kilogramme. (e) Grade 3 parchment has been increased from 9 tambala to 14 tambala. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 27 Mar 81 p 6]

CSO: 4420

MAURITIUS

PM MEETS CABINET, INSISTS ON ALLIANCE WITH PMSD

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Feb 81 p 4

[Article: "SSR to His Ministers: 'We Will Go to the Elections with the PMSD'"]

[Text] At the Ministerial Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, Prime Minister Sir Seewosagur Ramgoolam declared that the Labor Party will enter the next elections in alliance with the PMSD [Maurician Social Democratic Party]. The day before yesterday, at a meeting of the Labor parliamentary caucus in his office, he had said: "You must make up your mind whether or not you are going with the PMSD."

It should be noted that the minister of housing and assistant leader of the PMSD, Mr Eliezer Francois, was absent from the cabinet meeting yesterday morning, having decided to boycott all cabinet gatherings as long as the minister of finance, the number two member of the Government, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, failed to apologize to the PMSD for having criticized that party vehemently at the Labor Party congress last Sunday.

The other PMSD ministers were present at the Cabinet meeting.

On the other hand, it should be noted that, at the meeting of the Labor parliamentary caucus Thursday afternoon, SSR had declared himself totally opposed to the idea of the PMSD that Rodrigues should declare its independence in case of an opposition victory at the next elections. Furthermore, SVR had called any attempt to separate Rodrigues from Mauritius an act of high treason (See yesterday's LE MAURICIEN, 28 Feb 1981).

Yesterday, the Cabinet discussed various problems to be dealt with, particularly the supply of water and electricity, roads and employment problems. This is a sign, according to certain political analysts, that elections will take place before the end of the year.

9347

CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

DETAILS OF ELECTIONS GIVEN

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "625 Voters for the Next General Elections"]

[Text] The electoral commission is feverishly updating the lists of registered voters in preparation for the next general elections. An estimated 99,000 new voters will be added to the 526,000 new on the list according to figures available as of 30 June 1979, bringing the total to 625,000. The door-to-door campaign to register voters which began last month is completed, and the commission is now proceeding to compile the data.

The last updating of electoral lists, in 1978, indicated that there were 475,240 voters, including those from the Rodrigues district. This number had increased to 526,000--that is, by 53,760 new voters--as of 30 June 1979, according to an official report of the statistics bureau. This represents an increase of 11.4 percent for a population of 954,216. Informed sources estimate that the compilations now in progress will reveal an increase of about 18.8 percent.

On the other hand, the electoral commission has decided to increase the number of voting places in each district. This has become necessary not only to help voters who would otherwise have to make long trips to vote, but to facilitate the commission's work.

Until 1976 there were combined lists of voters for general, municipal and village elections. The government will enact legislation so that lists will be compiled separately for general and regional elections. Likewise, voters' names used to be filed with the commission separately. This change will make it possible for electoral commissioners to review the structure of registration areas. The number of voting places has been increased to about 250 altogether in the 21 districts of the country.

As for the compilation of new lists, the preliminary list will have to be ready by next 31 March at the latest, in accordance with the Representation of the People Ordinance of 1958. Those who will have been unable to register by that date will benefit from a postponement between 1 and 15 April, after which the commission

will mix the two lists. In a second period, the commission will gather objections and record the movements of voters from one district to another. The whole thing will then be compiled and the final list will be ready by mid-August.

This work requires hiring some 60 employees on a temporary basis, but limited office space poses serious problems to personnel. Consequently, the electoral commission, which is now housed at the Chaussee, will be transferred to new quarters on Desforges Street at the beginning of next month.

9347
CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

LP OPPOSES PMSD PLAN FOR RODRIGUES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "Labor Party, Headed by SSR, Opposes PMSD Plan for Rodrigues"]

[Text] The entire general staff of the Labor Party, headed by Sir Seewoosagur Rangoolam, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Khersing Jagatsingh, took a firm stand yesterday afternoon against the idea of granting eventual independence to Rodrigues, as has been advocated by the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], whose leader, Sir Gaetan Duval, has recently made several statements to that effect.

The Social Democratic Party project is looked upon as an attempt to divide the national territory, a policy which the Labor Party must oppose at all costs--according to SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam]--in order to safeguard the territorial integrity of the island of Mauritius.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo explained, for his part, that any action leading to such a division would be considered an act of high treason. The secretary general of the Labor Party, Sir Khersing Jagatsingh, added that his party would not permit the division of Rodrigues or of any other island of Mauritian territory. Mr J.B. David, president of the party, told us this morning that Labor would oppose the independence of Rodrigues under any circumstances and under any government. It will be recalled that Mr Duval is planning for the independence of Rodrigues if the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]--PSM [Socialist Party] coalition, which is in the opposition, should win the elections.

These policies were enunciated at a meeting of the Labor Party parliamentary caucus, held in the prime minister's office in the government residence.

In the course of that meeting, the Labor group selected Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo to chair a committee charged with preparing a program to motivate the electorate throughout the country. The island of Mauritius will be divided into several zones, each of which will be under the responsibility of a minister. This committee, which will include parliamentary members (ministers, parliamentary secretaries and deputies) and party agents, will meet next week.

MAURITIUS

MMM SECRETARY GENERAL BERENGER INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Interview with Paul Berenger, secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), date, place, and interviewer not specified]

(Text) The possible MMM-PSM (Mauritian Socialist Party) alliance, the stirrings within the PT-PMSD (Labor Party-Mauritian Social Democratic Party) coalition, the upcoming 1981-82 budget, and the MMM offensive on the resumption of parliament: such are the themes of the interview which MMM secretary general Paul Berenger granted to NOUVEAU MILITANT this week to take the bearings on the political and economic situation. The MMM secretary general thinks that popular reaction to the idea of an MMM-PSM alliance is favorable. On the subject of the future of the PT-PMSD coalition, he thinks that SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] has a sufficient majority to be able to boot out the PMSD from the government, or to get along without it.

Growing Popular Support for an MMM-PSM Alliance

[Question] Where do the discussions stand between the MMM and the PSM on the subject of a possible common government program?

[Answer] Last Tuesday I finished drawing up a proposed common governmental program for the MMM and PSM. As everyone knows, that responsibility was given to me at the MMM-PSM meeting on Friday 13 February. The draft program was given to the PSM leaders at an MMM-PSM meeting held yesterday. We intend to have discussions on it very quickly so it can be circulated among our militants up and down the line with the least possible delay. As we know, an assembly of MMM delegates to debate the program has been planned for Sunday 8 March.

Within the MMM, I consider that things have calmed down quite a bit among those who remain opposed to the MMM-PSM alliance. It is clear that the governmental program to which the respective leadership of the MMM and the PSM have agreed worked in that direction. I would not want to make prognostications, but I believe things will move in a good direction, from the point of view of the leadership of the MMM, and that things should unfold peacefully when an assembly of MMM delegates pronounces itself either for or against this alliance toward the end of the month of

March. In any case, the MDM leadership has observed growing public support for the alliance is definitely developing. We have observed this above all in public meetings, but also through numerous daily contacts which the MDM leaders have with the general public.

Three Points of PT-PMSD Divergence

[Question] How does the MDM see the present turmoil within the PT-PMSD coalition?

[Answer] I do not think the turmoil that is presently agitating the coalition will lead in the short term to a breakup of the coalition. Our information indicates that the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, is already assured--even if the PMSD broke away from the Labor Party, or were booted out of the government by the Labor Party--of a sufficient number of PMSD deputies remaining in the Labor Party to retain a bare majority in the legislative assembly. This is what explains, in my view, why the Duval/Francois split is not going to come to anything and why the gentlemen in question will quiet down and return to the ranks, because they do not have the means to do otherwise.

Still, a few remarks are obligatory on three points:

(1) Rodrigues: There one must point out that Kher Jagatsingh, Burty David, and Ringadoo, on the one side, and Boolell on the other, and finally Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, are rowing in completely different directions. While Kher Jagatsingh, Burty David, and Ringadoo have taken violent exception to what Duval said about Rodrigues--despite the fact that, from their point of view, what Duval said is extremely serious, SSR himself does not breathe a word and would even like to /down-play/ the whole affair. As for Boolell, as always, just a few days after Duval, in his interview in LE MAURICIEN, he pronounced himself in favor of Rodrigues independence; several days later Sir Sateem, in an interview in the magazine LE POINT described this same Duval as a "great patriot" and expressed fresh hope for his entry into the government.

(2) Diego Garcia: While Burty David and Jagatsingh are giving lip service to the demand that Chagos be returned to Mauritius, the PMSD itself is moving fundamentally in precisely the opposite direction.

(3) Finally, last Sunday, Ringadoo clearly accused the PMSD of having, since December 1976, prevented the Labor Party from carrying out the policy it would have carried out without the PMSD, and insisted that the Labor Party prepare to go it alone in the next general elections. Eliezer Francois's reaction was not long in coming, but the PMSD as well as the PT have come to such a point that E. Francois is now publicly joining hands with Duval on the subject of Rodrigues. Chong Leung's threat will have been noted in last Monday's LE MAURICIEN to the effect that if Ringadoo, Jagatsingh, and Burty David did not treat the PMSD with respect, the latter could choose the moment when the budget is being considered several weeks from now to pay the Labor Party back in its own coin. It certainly remains to be seen, but it can be predicted that, as it has happened in each previous year, after having made some noises in order to dazzle their contributors and henchlings, the PMSD will end up voting for what they are asked to support.

What Budget for 1981-82

[Question] What kind of budget does the MPM foresee for 1981-82?

[Answer] You will recall the new austerity measures that the World Bank proposed in its report of September 1980, such as abolition of free education, the introduction of paid medical care, a reduction in outlays for housing construction, strict controls on wages, the introduction of new taxes, etc. It is interesting to note that discussions are still continuing between the World Bank and the IMF on one side, and the Mauritian Government on the other. These discussions cover not less than 23 points, including, among others:

- i) a reduction in the number of public holidays;
- ii) a reform of the Development Works Corporation which was scheduled for February 1981;
- iii) restructuring the Tea Development Authority;
- iv) the need to reduce budgetary outlays for the ministry of education;
- v) restructuring the Central Housing Authority;
- vi) restructuring the corporate tax;
- vii) decisions to be made with Japan, Taiwan, and Singapore concerning double taxation;
- viii) programs to promote investments in Hong Kong and Singapore;
- ix) setting up in the ministry of commerce and industry a /Coordination Unit/ to assist foreign inventors;
- x) decisions to be made to finalize the establishment of an Export Credit Insurance scheme;
- xi) accelerated utilization of bagasse in production of electricity.

In light of what we have learned about the progress of these discussions between the IMF, the World Bank, and the government, one might well ask questions about the contents of the next budget. Unfortunately, the government is expressly avoiding public dissemination of the statistics that would be necessary to answer these questions, so we will have to wait until the resumption of parliament, at which time the MPM will lead the attack with a series of parliamentary questions to shed light on the state of the economy, particularly in terms of the balance of payments, budgetary deficits, foreign debt, unemployment, inflation, etc.

The MPM Parliamentary Offensive

[Question] What are the other features of the MPM offensive when parliament resumes?

[Answer] Apart from this new offensive to get information, it is known that the MMM has already filed a series of motions, debate on which is clearly urgently needed, because they all dealt with burning questions of the day, but which in many cases have been suspended far too long. From the MMM point of view, the legislative assembly should have met last month to grapple with the problems raised by these motions and to enable the deputies, by means of them, to find out where the economy stands. We are still, even more vigorously now, insisting that parliament meet without further delay to attend to these motions, and the problems that they raise, and to find out what is the state of the economy and thus what kind of budget looms on the horizon. And also to permit the /Public Accounts Committee/ to begin its work for 1981. It is to be predicted, if the government refuses to listen to reason and to call for the resumption of parliament in the shortest possible time, that the above-mentioned motions would then be just so many proposed amendments to the speech from the throne which, as it is every year, will be read as the prologue to the next session of the assembly.

9516

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

ERADICATION OF 'PSYCHOLOGICAL' DEPENDENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA DEMANDED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 9 Mar 81 pp 10-11

[Article by Calane da Silva: "Treacherous Psychological Dependence"]

[Text] Thousands and thousands of Mozambicans of my generation, and even one or two generations that preceded us, grew up with the deep-rooted idea that everything that came from South Africa was good.

The pretty blanket and the first Raleigh bicycle (never mind the advertising) that my Uncle Dinasse brought me came from South Africa.

The "jam" that we used to buy at the canteen in the suburbs or the interior came from South Africa. The first battery radio we heard came back from South Africa with our father, uncle, brother or cousin.

For some of us who managed to attend secondary school, it was not unusual to hear from the children of the colonial bourgeoisie that someone in their family had gone to South Africa for medical advice (to the complete discredit of our own Portuguese physicians) or for surgery.

They told us, and it was true, that the hospitals--not to mention the private clinics--were marvelous. Urine and blood samples were routinely analyzed on the patient's arrival, so that, even before the patient reached his hands, the physician already had the results of the analyses on his examining table.

Marvelous efficiency.

"Why didn't we do this here in Mozambique, if we had the same possibilities as they did?"

We were irritated with the Portuguese colonial apathy. The English had the know-how. They were the good ones.

Then we learned that South African money was valid in Mozambique, and that our colonial currency didn't work there.

"In fact, these Portuguese..." No, there was no doubt about it. It was the English who were the good ones.

We said "The English." We never said "South Africans" or "Boers."

Then there was still another phenomenon. Many of us Mozambicans had, or began to have, the status of a man, a man in a position to marry, only after we had worked in "John" (Johannesburg). It was the astonishing psychology of the "Wenela," the story of which will one day be told.

Well, all this led us, young and old, to see South Africa as the promised land, the land of milk and honey.

These feelings about South Africa were nourished as a direct result of the regressive, antidevelopmental Portuguese colonial system, an almost medieval oligarchy that opposed the economic growth of its own colonies, for fear [of competition] in exporting the products of the colonizing mother capital. When we were older and a little more aware, we began to disagree with our elders and other friends about South Africa and its hateful system of apartheid. They immediately gave us an argument, once again as a result of the regressive and medieval colonial Portuguese system.

"Sure, you can talk, but even though blacks or mulattos live apart there, they have schools where they can study, secondary schools and even a university. There, a black, a mulatto or an Indian can become a doctor. And here?"

We argued with them, but they held stubbornly to their ideas.

Obviously, with the passage of years and especially with the development of the armed struggle for national liberation that led to our independence, Mozambicans became deeply aware of the full reality of colonialism and apartheid.

Still, the conscious or unconscious notions of that paradise of abundance and efficiency are still alive in the ideological memory of many Mozambicans.

This is why I understand perfectly today why many people have difficulty seeing and understanding that in fact our main enemy comes from South Africa. We do not delude ourselves about that paradise, however. It was a paradise built by millions of slaves for an arrogant, racist and criminal minority.

Let us not delude ourselves. They were the ones who supported the Portuguese colonialists and the racist Rhodesians who, until a short time ago, were killing our people.

We must eliminate this deep-seated treacherous psychological dependence, which is generations old. Racism is a crime.

Despite all our frightful conditioning, which still makes us see a can of preserved fruit as a super-deluxe article, even though we still have no shoes or a motorized bicycle, I am certain that we Mozambicans can, must and will create the bases so that abundance will reign in our country, not for a privileged group of individuals but for all the people.

We must eradicate this treacherous psychological dependence once and for all. Over 23 million South Africans would not be rebelling against a paradise, would they?

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SUPPLY SYSTEM JUSTIFIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The new supply system which goes into effect today in Greater Maputo was designed by the party as a more just and rational method to distribute the small existing supply of the 11 products of basic necessity, given our country's deep decline in production in this phase.

As a result of the economic sabotage practiced by some owners, the flight of technicians and our own shortcomings, both in organization and technology, there has been a progressive decline in production in almost all sectors since our independence. On the other hand, the money supply in circulation (money in the hands of people) began to increase at the time of the last colonial government (the so-called Provisional Government), which proceeded to grant indiscriminate wage increases.

In view of this situation, although the state has been making an effort to increase imports to the extent possible, the fact is that the amount of money in circulation far exceeds the quantity of products on the market.

The only solution to the problem is to increase production to a level corresponding to the existing purchasing power.

Until this comes to pass, however, what can be done?

In solving this problem, there are only two alternatives: either rationalize distribution of the products or indiscriminately increase prices. Far from resolving the problem, however, the latter alternative (price increases) would simply mean that only those with higher salaries or more money would be able to make purchases.

In contrast, rationing the products (as provided in the new supply system) makes it possible to supply the entire population. That is, it would extend to all the workers, including those with the lowest wages.

Therefore, the FRELIMO Party, the party of the workers, opted for this class alternative of rationing the 11 products, because it protects the interests of the workers and not just the privileged minority with more money. In capitalist countries, where the system is never concerned with the fate of the workers in circumstances such as our country is experiencing, the ideal solution is to resort to indiscriminate and ever greater price increases.

For this reason, with all the shortcomings it still may have, the new supply system is a victory for the workers, for the economically less advantaged segments of the population. It is a system consistent with the principles of the socialist society we are building in our country. If we wish to build socialism in our country, given our present circumstances, there is no other alternative but the new supply system, which will permit a just, rational and equitable distribution of what little we have.

The new supply system will help to eliminate other problems as well. For example, it assigns individuals to specific establishments, so they will not be going from store to store. It will help shorten the lines (they will not be eliminated, but they will be smaller) and, above all, it will give the people the comforting prospect that, each month, "I can go buy what little I have the right to buy, whenever I wish."

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK TO FINANCE TEA SECTOR

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 8 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by L.P.]

[Text] Tea production in Mozambique is undergoing major development, having already achieved an all-time record.

Some international banking institutions are taking an interest in our country's economic struggle. In the specific case of tea, a delegation from the ADB (African Development Bank) was recently in our country to arrange financing for this important agricultural sector.

Tea is considered a strategic export product, and production has been developed enormously in recent years.

The Third Congress set the goal for 1980 at 19,000 tons, and production exceeded the goal by 600 tons, breaking the production record of 18,700 tons set in 1973.

Moreover, international banking institutions have been taking an interest in its development.

A delegation from the ADB was recently in our country in this regard, to arrange with Mozambican authorities to provide financing in the amount of 10 million accounting units (equivalent to pesos in hard currency).

The delegation, which consisted of Sakwa Bunaysi and M. Pilling (a representative of the British company Pyramid Tea Consultancy Ltd), reported that, in addition to the tea sector, the bank is financing production of foodstuffs and the development of infrastructures such as the highway system. It will soon finance emergency construction to supply water for the city of Maputo.

Initial Financing Doubled

In the area of developing production for income, in addition to tea production, the ADB is financing citrus production, which will bring in more foreign exchange.

This is the second financing operation by this pan-African institution in the tea sector in Mozambique.

In the first place, the ADB invested 5 million accounting units. The second loan, which is twice as large, is an indication of the thriving development which ENOCMA, the state company responsible for tea production, has achieved in this crop.

Zambezia, the producing province, could thus have 3 more factories, in addition to the 21 existing plants, and more transport vehicles. It will be able to expand the area under cultivation and receive better technical assistance.

As Sakwa Bunaysi declared: "We have confidence in the development of Mozambique. The ADB is an institution for development and is not of a purely commercial nature."

6362

CSO: 4401

'INDEPENDENT' POLICE ORGANIZATION, RANKS DESCRIBED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Apr 81 p 4

[Text]

WINDHOEK: An independent Police Force for SWA was officially ushered into existence yesterday.

Until Tuesday, the Territory was policed by South Africa.

"This latest development is part of the Territory's independence process and is in accordance with the wishes of the people of this country," the head of the newly-formed South West African Police Force, Major General Dolf Gouws, said at a news conference yesterday.

General Gouws, until Tuesday Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police in the Territory, is one of the first members of the old order to accept a permanent position with the SWA Police.

He said a large number of South African Policemen, serving in the Territory, were expected to follow suit.

The establishment of a Police Force for SWA was recently ratified by the South African-appointed Administrator-General of the Territory, Mr Denis Hough, after

he had been requested to do so by the Territory's DTA-controlled National Assembly.

The new Police Force will in time receive its own uniform.

"But we are not yet completely independent of the SAP in the sense that a large number of the Policemen currently serving here will belong to the South African Police," General Gouws said.

The SWAP would also continue to seek cooperation and support from South Africa.

The SWAP would, however, be directly responsible to the Administrator-General.

Policemen would eventually also be trained in SWA.

"We are presently busy building our own Police college. Until then, local Policemen would continue to receive training in South Africa.

He added that there would be no racial discrimination in the new SWA Police Force and colour would not stand in the way of promotion.

Policemen currently serving in the Territory would be given the choice of returning to South Africa, being seconded to the SWAP or joining the new force, he said.

Gen Gouws said acceptance qualifications for Policemen in SWA would be the same as in South Africa, but rank structures would differ greatly.

Existing non-commissioned ranks would be replaced by new ranks, namely Constable, Second-Sergeant, First-Sergeant, and Sub-Inspector. Lieutenants and Captains would be known as Superintendents, while Majors and Colonels would become Chief Superintendents.

The force would be headed by a Commissioner with the rank of Major General. Immediately below him, in order of seniority, would be Deputy Commissioner and Assistant-Commissioner, with the equivalent rank of Brigadier and Colonel.

Members of SWAP would also receive better salaries than their South African counterparts, General Gouws added.

He said the Territory had consulted Police forces throughout the world before commissioning the SWAP. "We believe that this system is the best suited for this Territory." — Sapa

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

GASOLINE PRICE RISE --The increased rail transportation tariffs announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr Schoeman, in the railways mini-budget last month will result in petrol price increases varying from 0,1c a litre to 0,7c a litre, effective from today. Confirming the increases, a spokesman for the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs described a report in a Johannesburg morning newspaper in which it stated that some areas would be subjected to as much as a 1c increase as "sheer speculation." "The increases will vary between 0,1c to 0,7c a litre--with no increases at all in the coastal areas. They also include the increased GST charges in conjunction with the increased rail tariffs. I can confirm, however, that there is no imminent increase of petrol prices as such," he said. The spokesman said the country was divided into 30 petrol zones or grids with the degree of price increases dependant on the accessibility of the delivery zone. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

FRG BUNDESTAG PRESIDENT'S VISIT DESCRIBED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Mar 81 p 3

[Article--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] APS--Mr Richard Stuecklen, president of the Bundestag, (West German parliament) said yesterday on his arrival at Dakar-Yoff airport that /"Senegal as well as other African countries should see in the FRG a partner interested in cooperating on an equitable basis."/

Mr Stuecklen, who began a 3-day journey in our country, also said he believes an important task is incumbent on the parliaments in terms of German-Senegalese cooperation. This is why, speaking to D'Amadou Cisse Dia, his Senegalese counterpart, who welcomed him on his arrival, the president of the Bundestag expressed the wish that his visit could contribute to the German and Senegalese legislators making further efforts toward a mutual dialogue to make contributions to the solution of the /"many existing problems."/

Mr Richard Steucklen, was also pleased with the quality of relations between the two countries, which he said are characterized by "confidence and mutual understanding."/

It will be recalled that relations between Senegal and the FRG already date back several years, since West Germany received an official visit from President Senghor in 1961. Since then, a number of visits and meetings of representatives have taken place in Senegal and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In economic terms, Senegal in 1980 received from the FRG public assistance totalling nearly 40 billion Fr CFA. This amount made possible the financing of 60 projects, including some which have already been entirely completed.

With regard . . . clearly to the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), FRG participation in the financing of the Manantali dam amounts to nearly 2 billion Fr CFA. Senegal and West Germany also maintain cultural exchanges, particularly in the educational field.

This explains the importance accorded to Mr Richard Stuecklen's visit to Senegal. The Bundestag president will have several talks during his stay.

Today, he will be given an audience by the prime minister, the president of the republic and the president of the national assembly who will be his host at a luncheon.

The president of the West German parliament will also hold talks with the OMVS commissioner and the German-Senegalese Friendship Group.

On Friday, Mr Richard Stuecklen will proceed into the Sine-Saloum and Diourbel regions to visit German projects.

9516
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT OPENS NAVAL REPAIR SHIPYARD

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Ibrahima Fall--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

Merger of Two Shipyards

The president-chairman of the board of Dakar-Marine described the problems created by the merger of two shipyards, one military, the other civilian. He indicated, however, that /"the establishment of a joint system, in accordance with Senegalese legislation, is taking place step by step."/ Mr (Faly) Ba, not forgetting the vocational training side which started up at the same time as production activities, took the opportunity to thank Norway and France for their effective assistance in this so-vital sector.

The second part of the presentation made by the president-chairman of the board of Dakar-Marine was focused basically on the expansion phase of the project which, moreover, has mobilized big investments. First of all he recalled the civil engineering corps ground-breaking ceremony on 2 April 1979. Since that date, many changes have taken place on the site, and Mr Faly Ba was happy to describe them.

While dry land has advanced 175 meters into the ocean by means of big embankments to permit building, on the solid ground thereby established, a new 5,000 square-meter sheet-iron mill, a 3-story administrative building, a 200-vehicle capacity parking lot, and a road system to enable traffic to circulate freely. Naval funds have already underwritten the dredging made necessary by the prospective arrival in the shipyard of deep-draught vessels.

Mr Ba next discussed the construction of a 250-meter pier alongside which has been installed a floating dock supplied by a Norwegian company. He said that this device /"is designed for draining vessels weighing 60 thousand tons."/

Mr Faly Ba also stated that our country /"should be honored to have the largest naval shipyard in West Africa with a boat lift, a dry dock, a floating dock, three cranes with respective capacities of 15, 40, and 50 tons, a kilometer of floating repair docks and highly skilled personnel."/ He especially emphasized the third phase, called the payoff because of exploitation. Mr Ba mentioned all the clever innovations made to facilitate management and reach optimum yield. Mentioning the moral contract agreed to with the Senegalese people, Mr Faly Ba reaffirmed that /"it is possible to create the jobs announced."/

Kumba Ndoofeen Juuf

In conclusion, the president-chairman of the board of Dakar-Marine heaped the same praise on both Senegalese authorities and foreign helpers who have made possible the realization of this important project. He also thanked Mrs Abdou Diouf who agreed to christen the floating dock which has been baptized the /Kumba Ndoofeen Juuf./

In his speech, the president of the republic said he thought the initiation and realization of projects as important as Dakar-Marine should enter the framework of some of the government's objectives such as: /"Decrease in unemployment, equilibrium in balance of payments, well-being for all,"/ etc. After having noted that the 17-billion investment, which has never been equalled in any strictly industrial operation since independence, the chief of state said that naturally we are expecting legitimate benefits. Mr Abdou Diouf said that the enterprise should be able to employ, within a reasonable time, a work-force of 1,300 employees in various categories of machine-labor and management. The chief of state said that /"taking into account the workers from DCAN [French Naval Construction and Weapons Directorate] and ACRN [expansion unknown] this corresponds to 600 new jobs, of which about 80 have already been created."/

The president of the republic also joined in the same expressions of gratitude to Norway, France and Denmark, without whose assistance in many ways the project could not have realized.

9516
CSO: 4400

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOANS--The central fund has granted Senegal two loans totaling 6 billion CFA Fr in order to partially finance a "ground-nut seed" sectoral program. The first loan, totaling 2 billion CFA Fr, is for a 30-year period, including a grace period of 10 years, at an interest rate varying from 1.5 to 2 percent per year. The second loan, totaling 4 billion CFA Fr, has been granted on the easy conditions of the first window of the central fund (15 years including 5 years grace, at a rate of 3.5 percent). The program has three main objectives: re-establishment of the ground-nut seed stock; preparation of research on reorganizing seed production; realization of the seed project investments. The "ground-nut seed" sectoral program will benefit from a supplementary subsidy from the French Aid and Cooperation Fund. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Mar 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4400

ABUNDANCE OF 'PEOPLE POWER' CLAIMED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Mar 81 p 8

(Text)

Almost all employers are familiar with the problem of having up to 100 and often young people a day knocking on their premises asking for work between the end of the school year and the weeks following the publication of examination results. Very few of these young people will find employment, and there is increasing concern, at all levels, with their plight.

"SWAZILAND'S most valuable assets are her human resources. The Education system aims at providing opportunities for developing these resources to the utmost. Swaziland's development needs manpower at all levels of skill and in diverse areas of economic activity. The National Careers Convention has been organised to give an opportunity to potential work-seekers to become aware of the areas of economic activity and career areas within which they may be involved on completion of their education. Hopefully, students will become aware of the relevance of their school subjects in relation to requirements of different jobs. In this way they will appreciate the vital importance of their present educational experience for their future."

Appropriate

The above words were in the foreword of the programme for last year's National Careers Convention and they remain appropriate, though this year, we are more aware than ever of the problems facing young school-leavers.

Mrs. Khan is Careers Guidance Officer for the National Employment Service and administers aptitude testing and gives careers counselling. Her office arranges visits to schools to disseminate information and sends out pamphlets on training opportunities, and the different courses offered by the University, SCOT and the Institute of Health Sciences. In newsletters

they try to keep students aware of developmental trends and where the best job opportunities are likely to occur.

This year, the National Careers Convention will be held in two places. It will be in Nhlangano from March 25th - 27th and in Manzini from April 1st - 3rd. The Convention consists of a series of displays, and representatives from both the public and private sectors will be there to answer questions and give info. The Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Works, Power and Communication and Industry, Mines and Tourism are to take part, as are SEDCO, the Sugar Industry, Banks, Unilever Pulp, Hennick Mine, Mr. Roberts' Construction, Non-governmental

professional organisations, like Lions and Rotary will be sending representatives and there will be a practising architect, engineer and healthworker there to talk about their jobs. The Employers' Federation will be represented by the Executive Director, Mr. Rhodes and the Minister of Education is expected to open the occasion at Nhlangano.

This is all excellent and useful, but the fact remains that those school leavers who get places in further education institutes or who find jobs are the lucky few. It is estimated that seven to nine thousand young people leave school somewhere between standard five and form five each year. It is not known how many others drop out lower down the school system. Of these, about two thousand will find employment.

Indifference?

Mrs. Khosa is very aware of those thousands of young people who are faced with the disappointment of completing school and finding their job expectations dashed. She can see that this leads them to feel that they have no stake in the country's future and to suspect that there is indifference to their fate, with consequent loss of self-respect.

She is serving as Secretary on an Inter-Ministerial Committee which is looking into this problem with the aim of being able to make recommendations to Government. The Chairman of this Committee is Mr. V. Phangwayo, Director of Agriculture, and members are, Mrs. Cramer of Economic Planning, Mr. Peter Shumba of Home Affairs and Mr. Robert Mabuza of Tethumula.

Concerns

Ministers and private employers are being asked to examine their resources very carefully to see where more jobs can be created. Mrs. Khosa says that all employers are aware of the problem and have expressed concern and promised co-operation.

New approaches must be made at community level and Chiefs and parents be asked to study the problem. After all, it must be as disappointing to parents who have made sacrifices to send their children to school as it is to the children, when jobs do not materialise. It is felt that the rural areas must be challenged to make resources available, especially land. Growing

is an important and lasting activity and done properly, can be financially rewarding. Attitudes to farming must change.

Also, rural areas must be made a more attractive environment if the drift to town and its consequent evils is to be prevented. Rural Development should include social + commercial development and not be confined to agricultural. It would be good to see rural

communities develop a certain measure of self-sufficiency, with their own carpenters to make basic furniture, a tailoring workshop and perhaps a mechanic or two.

Youth service

As a vehicle to foster this the possibility of an organised youth service is seen, community based, which would help the growth and development of rural areas. The needs of the community would be identified and those unemployed who were interested would take part in supplying these. For instance, an access road may be needed, a water supply or a footbridge. Expert advice would be requested from the PWD, and the work carried out by the community. Apart from improving local amenities, this would provide work experience and a chance to acquire some basic skills. It is believed that the financial resources COULD be provided by rural communities and would be forthcoming if there was

faith in the project. But it is also felt that the work done in this type of project should not be entirely voluntary; work deserves pay. Finding finance to support regular wages, even for a restricted period, could be a very serious problem. Possibly, if the community engaged in some productive activity, like market gardening, it could raise funds to cover this.

Self-reliance

Mrs. Khosa is convinced that this should be an exercise in self-reliance both at community and national level. It may be necessary to ask for donor help with equipment and training schemes, but she would like to see local experts involved, rather than experts coming in on limited contracts. Obviously, someone here for one or two years cannot be expected to feel the long-term commitment that a Swazi would feel to a project affecting his country's development.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES RESOLUTION ON TEACHING OF AFRIKAANS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Mar 81 p 11

[Article by Patrick Laurence and Simony Ngwenya]

(Text)

SWAZILAND'S Parliament has approved in principle a recommendation by the Minister of Education, Mr David Dlamini, that Afrikaans be taught in the country's schools.

The introduction of Afrikaans, Portuguese and French in Swaziland schools was mooted by Mr Dlamini to dissuade whites in Swaziland from sending their children to schools across the border in order to learn those languages.

Swaziland has a population of about 800 000, of whom less than 1% — hardly more than 10 000 — are whites. The white minority has minimal overt political power, but is powerful economically, owning most of the privately-held land.

Swaziland's more than 300 primary and secondary schools are completely segregated, with its elite Waterford School pioneering racial education in Southern Africa.

Racially education is heavily dependent on non-Swazi teachers, who in 1979 accounted for more than 40 of the total number of teachers and more

than half of the teachers with a university degree and a professional diploma.

In Parliament on Monday, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr W M Mgongo, criticised a recent statement by the Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, on the question of sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Dlamini took a strong stand against the moves to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa. Swaziland is a member of the Southern Africa Co-ordination Council (SACC), which is working to lessen the economic dependence of its members on South Africa.

According to a news release circulated by the Swaziland Government, the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has stated that the question of sanctions against South Africa is a matter to be decided by the SACC.

In his criticism of the Foreign Minister's stand, Mr Mgongo said Mr Dlamini should not have gone beyond restatement or at most, clarification of Swaziland's formal position of non-alignment. Mr Dlamini is on a visit to Maputo

and was not in Parliament at the time.

When South Africa attempted to gain re-admission to the United Nations for the debate on Namibia on March 1 Swaziland did not take a stand one way or another. In contrast, Lesotho and Botswana voted against readmission.

During recent talks with the German Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr E Wedel, Prince Dlamini disclosed that "Swaziland was trying hard to come to the negotiating table with South Africa" to discuss reported pursuit by South African agents of African National Congress members living in neighbouring states.

Prince Dlamini's statement was made in response to Mr Wedel's condemnation of the kidnapping of a "member of the ANC in Swaziland". Mr Deyan Pillay, who has since reappeared in Swaziland after being questioned.

• King Sobhuza II on Monday summoned Cabinet Ministers to his Lomtha Palace, where he publicly backed Mr Dlamini's stand on sanctions against South Africa.

SWAZILAND

MPs POSE OIL EMBARGO QUERIES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Apr 81 p 1

(Text) The Minister for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba has declined to disclose how Swaziland would acquire fuel in the event of a total oil embargo against South Africa.

He was reacting to a question by Mr E.M. Dlamini who wanted to know what precautions the Minister has taken in the form of safeguards for the supply of fuel oil to Swaziland in the event of a total oil embargo against the Republic.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr A.S.V. Dlamini, he referred to a speech made by the late Prime Minister Major General Maphevu in June 1979 that the Swaziland government would explore all possible ways to make the country produce oil locally.

Mr Dlamini had asked if the Minister has ever considered meeting his counterpart in the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss possible ways of expanding the cultivation of groundnuts and Sunflower in Swaziland.

Prince Nqaba also disclosed that somebody has come to his office to report that he has found oil in Swaziland. But, he said, when closer investigations were made to the supposedly "precious find," it was discovered that it was not real oil after all.

The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla was asked in the same House if members of the electoral college were performing their duties as Regional Councillors and if they were renumerated for this.

In reply, he said some members have started to do some work in their areas under their Tunkhundla Centres.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibande told the House that his Office had hoped to produce Umbiki, the government bi-lingual newspaper daily but, because of the shortage of funds this was not possible.

The paper is now published once a month. He was replying to supplementary questions in the House of Assembly, arising from Mr G.J. Zwane's question who wanted to know if the Deputy Prime Minister had managed to arrange that there siSwati reports would be published in the Times of Swaziland.

CSO: 4420

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

EPAX DEBT EXPLAINED--The Attorney General's Office in Mbabane has pointed out that the E82,128 claimed by the South African company of the Ministry of Agriculture but several government Ministries. In terms of the agreement reached last week for the settlement of the row between this country and the company Swaziland will only pay E37,807 of the sum originally claimed. The company has abandoned the sum of E40,117 it claimed from the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Apr 81 p 1]

FOREIGN SERVICE--Officers remaining in the foreign service for too long may fall out of step with this country's policies and then be exposed to foreign influences, Senator Z.S. Kunene alleged in the Senate this week. He asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini how long an officer was expected to remain in the foreign service before returning home. He was supported by Senator Mabalizandla Nhlabatsi. In reply, the Minister said the usual length of time for a High Commissioner or Ambassador to remain in one country was three years although this was not rigid. The heads of foreign missions, the Minister said, could even be transferred before the completion of this period. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Apr 81 p 1]

MARRIAGE DEFINED--There are so many definitions of Swazi traditional marriage that the Minister for Justice, Mr Polycarp Dlamini does not know which one to take, he told the Senate yesterday. The Minister said some people say payment of lobola constituted a Swazi traditional marriage, while others believe that the anointment with the red ochre constitute it. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE DECLARATION TO 'AID' PEACE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 81 p 3

(Text)

IT WAS for good and urgent reason that President Nyerere was out in Japan this week voiced great concern over the increasing militarization of the Indian Ocean.

The concern comes in the wake of recent ominous moves by the Western "free" world — led by the United States of America — toward delaying, or even wrecking decade-long intensive international efforts to have the Indian Ocean declared a "Zone of Peace".

Broadly, a peace zone would mean one without foreign military bases and free from vessels carrying deadly weapons. It would be a step towards general disarmament.

The Indian Ocean has of late been an area of intense rivalry by the big powers with the USA, the Soviet Union, and, to a lesser extent, France, increasing their military presence.

Briefly, the US deploys its Fifth Fleet in the ocean waters under the pretext of protecting the Gulf area; is expanding a military base at Diego Garcia, has bases at Mombasa, Oman, and Berbera in Somalia. The Soviet Union has responded with deployment of warships in the Ocean. (See page 2).

Apart from the danger of superpower confrontation — when elephants fight the grass suffers first and most — human error in handling the

deadly weapons could lead to a catastrophe for innocent people in the vicinity.

Efforts to have the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace date back to 1971 when a resolution was placed on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly at the request of Sri Lanka. The resolution was co-sponsored by Tanzania.

The preamble refers to the "determination of the peoples of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean to Preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to resolve their political, economic, and social problems under conditions of peace and tranquility".

Presumably the reference here is to peace in the international context. But be as it may, the resolution also calls for a freeze on military competition, withdrawal from bases, the removal of nuclear weapons, and the termination of manifestations of rivalry between the superpowers.

At the beginning canvassing for the implementations of the resolution was by the littoral and hinterland states with the active backing of the Non-Aligned states. A 15-nation ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean was formed.

As time went on, it became obvious that since the littoral and hinterland states were not directly in the race for the arsenal build-ups in the

-ocean, nor did they as yet have a clout to hold out intruders, it was imperative that the offenders be invited into the discussions.

The ad hoc committee was thus expanded to 45 members to include the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the ocean to ensure conditions of peace and security based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter as well as the general principles of international law.

The Council permanent members are France, the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States of America. China, now a permanent member, was already a member of the committee.

The major maritime users of the ocean are Canada, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Liberia — Liberia because of a large fleet that flies its flag of convenience.

A notable absentee from the committee membership is South Africa, which is reported to shelter nuclear weapons on her territory. But then South Africa is only a sub-post of imperialist designs in the region. She is therefore represented in the committee by proxy.

The inclusion of new members enabled the ad hoc committee to have a wider and more intensive exchange of views on issues related to the Peace Zone declaration.

Subjects of great interest were geographical limits, foreign military presence, nuclear weapons, security, peaceful settlement of disputes, and use of the ocean by foreign vessels and aircraft.

Official records put it that this exchange of views demonstrated the interest of all members in a com-

prehensive identification and analysis of the issues related to the implementation of the declaration.

Based on the ad hoc committee's report and recommendations, the General Assembly last December adopted a resolution requesting the committee to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Two preparatory sessions for the conference were to be held, the first of which was held in New York from February 15 to March 6 this year.

It was at this session that a threat to wreck the decade-long comprehensive efforts emerged. The Western countries came up with a twisted argument that there were "several matters of substance relating to the implementation of Indian Ocean declaration, including a deterioration of the international situation in the region brought about, in particular, by the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan".

They held that until a consensus on those matters was reached, "there is no basis for convening the conference. Therefore, preparations for the conference will be a baseless, fruitless exercise".

People in the Indian Ocean littoral and hinterland states and the peace-loving peoples the world over would argue that it was precisely because of these recent ominous developments that the cause for the conference assumes urgency.

Recent military rivalries result in further deterioration of peace and stability in the region and have implications over international peace and security.

What is disgusting is that there is division even among the littoral states of the ocean on the subject. Some countries, some of them

Tanzania's neighbours, are implicit collaborators in efforts to sabotage the Peace Zone talks. They welcome and harbour foreign military bases in their territories.

Then there may be those who would treat the Indian ocean peace zone proposals as being idealistic. A long discussion is not feasible here, but the age of obeisance to big powers is now over. Events in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, and Indochina marked a quantum shift from that pattern.

The idea of a peace zone cannot be dismissed as cheap talk either. A peace zone, albeit of a lesser degree, does exist — through the 1967 Tlatelolco Treaty South America was declared a nuclear weapons free zone.

Two quick remarks must go on record, however. It was easier for the treaty to be reached because it was in the interest of the US in a region it regards as its rightful backyard.

Two, a peace zone is more comprehensive than a nuclear free zone; it is more difficult to define, and strike agreement.

The Colombo conference preparatory session held in New York in February/March this year is not yet a complete abortion. There are possibilities that the second planned preparatory session will be held in June in New York too.

Common sense would have it that the June session will agree that concrete urgent action to adopt and implement the Indian Ocean Peace Zone declaration will be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

But who said common sense was common!

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO TOUR CDA PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NATION in English 6 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Peter Mavunde]

[Text]

Dodoma.

MEMBERS of Parliament will on Wednesday start an extensive tour of the Dodoma new capital development projects to acquaint themselves with the progress of the municipality.

The MPs who are here for a three day session of the National Assembly will be visiting the Capital Development Authority (CDA) projects for the first time since last October general elections.

According to a programme released here by CDA, the members, divided into three groups will tour CDA projects on April 8. The first group will travel to Chamwino village to see various activities undertaken by the villagers. The MPs are also expected to visit the Chamwino presidential complex.

Another group will visit CDA headquarters for

briefing on the implementation of the capital master plan. Later they will have an opportunity to inspect progress of the brick and tile main plant and ceramics factory now under construction at Zuzu.

Then they will drive to Nyankali to see the quarry plant phase one which was officially commissioned by the president, Mwalimu Nyerere in November 1978.

The last group of Parliamentarians after being briefed on CDA's activities will inspect construction of infrastructure projects units, drainage channels and storm water trunk sewers in the capital.

Other sites to be visited as part of their tour are CDA's nursery and reforestation schemes. The authority plans to cover a 20,000 ha piece of land with different tree species.

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 81 p 3

[Text]

TANZANIA and Norway have signed a protocol regarding the continued co-operation programme between the two countries, *Saihara* reported yesterday.

Under the protocol, Norway has pledged financial and technical assistance amounting to about 1.6 billion/- for the period between 1981 and 1985, subject to final approval by the Norwegian government.

Signatories to yesterday's agreement in Dar es Salaam were the Norwegian Deputy Director-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Herman Pedersen, and the Principal Secretary to the Treasury, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura.

The Norwegian assistance will mainly focus on maritime and coastal sectors and on hydropower development.

A feasibility study on a possible hydropower plant using the Kingerenenas and Shughuri Falls on Ruaha River in Iringa Region has now been included in the agreement.

The protocol also covers programmes related to education, health, fisheries, road maintenance and water supply. A number of Nor-

wegian experts and volunteers are assisting in these various programmes.

Meanwhile, in view of Tanzania's present foreign exchange problems, Norway has agreed to set aside up to approximately one third of the total amount for 1981 and 1982 for balance of payments support.

The signing of the protocol has come at the end of a seven-day visit to the country of a four-man delegation from Norway headed by Ndugu Pedersen.

During its visit, the Norwegian team paid a courtesy call on the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, and held talks with officials of the Ministry of Communications and Transport and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The delegation also held talks with officials of the Ministry of Water and Energy and Bank of Tanzania. Their discussions centred on Norwegian aided-projects in the country.

The four-man team is expected to visit the Mbegani Fisheries Development Centre in Coast Region today before leaving for Maputo, Mozambique.

KUWAITI FUND AID FOR HARBORS, PAPER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE Kuwait Fund, a development aid agency of Kuwait, has agreed to give Tanzania 386 million/- loans to finance development projects undertaken by the Tanzania Harbours Authority, Tanzania Railways Corporation, and the Mufundi Pulp and Paper Mills.

The agreement to be signed next month was reached between the fund and a six-man Tanzania delegation led by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Transport, Ndugu Odira Ongara.

Ndugu Ongara said on arrival at the Dar es Salaam International Airport yesterday that the Tanzania Railways Corporation would receive 176 million/- for the

purchase of workshop maintenance equipment, rails maintenance equipment and spares, and the expansion and equipping of the Tabora Railways Training College.

The Harbours Authority, he said, would get 59 million/- which would mainly be used on the rehabilitation of folk lifts at the ports and for the purchase of new lifts and mooring boats.

The Kuwait delegation to the meeting which was led by the Kuwait Fund Director General, Ndugu Abdilatif Y. Al-Hamed, agreed to extend a 150 million/- additional loan for the Mufundi Pulp and Paper Mills. The fund earlier gave 234 million/- to the project under implementation in Iringa region.

CSO: 4420

MINISTRY ASKED TO MAKE POLICIES FOR FOOD, CASH CROP DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Abdullah Yakutii]

[Text]

Shikata, Zanzibar

THE two-day session of the Zanzibar House of Representatives which ended here yesterday has called on the Islam Ministry of Agriculture to evolve long-term policies for the development of Zanzibar's key food and cash crops to ensure self-sustained economic growth.

The session noted that such policies would enable the Ministry to plan for the provision of Agricultural inputs — tractors, fertilisers, chemicals — and the training of competent technicians to maintain the equipment and undertake extension services.

Members of the House said the absence of such policies have, for a long time, made it difficult for Zanzibar to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and in improving cash crops yield despite heavy investments made by the Government in the sector.

The members, who were contributing to the debate on a Bill to set up the Zanzibar Rice Authority, feared that, instead of promoting the improvement of the crop, the authority could well be a burden to the Government.

Ndugu Idarus Mwinyiweesa (Nominated) wondered whether the Ministry of Agriculture had done its home-work properly before drawing up the Bill.

He said before the Authority was officially set up the Minister should ensure that there was adequate working capital, enough competent and trained manpower and an elaborate work-schedule for the proposed authority.

Ndugu Aboud Twalib, who is Minister of State in the office of the Vice-President, said the available paddy production capacity in the Isles, and tractors, combine harvesters and manpower were adequate. The problem, he said, was that the capacity was presently either scattered or under-utilised.

He called on the proposed Authority to centralise the capacity, work for the proper maintenance of the equipment and plan for the progressive expansion of the production capacity.

Ndugu Feruz Massuura (National) called on the leadership of the proposed rice authority to work very

closely with Party and Government leaders at regional and district levels.

Winding up the debate, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nassoro Moyo, thanked the members for their contribution, saying that their recommendations would be considered.

The Bill, cited as the Zanzibar Rice Authority Act of 1981, is intended, among the other things, to pioneer research in fast growing and high yield varieties of seeds and streamline the marketing of the crop. The Bill was later passed by the House.

Yesterday, the Representatives passed two other bills setting up administration bodies for the Isles' five administrative regions and town councils for Zanzibar's four main towns.

The other bill reviewing upwards registration fees for private business enterprises registered in Zanzibar, amending the Isles' Companies Law of 1953, was also passed.

The House was adjourned until May 18 this year when the House will convene again for the Budget Session.

CONTAINER SHORTAGE IMPEDES CASHEW NUT EXPORTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

SOME 15,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts worth 167,791,000/- would be exported for processing this season, the Executive Chairman of the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA), Ndugu S.A. Bungara said in Mtwa yesterday.

In a telephone interview with SHAWA Ndugu Bungara said the shortage of exports and tin containers necessitated the exportation, adding that Tanzania was capable of processing 100,000 tonnes of the crop annually.

Tin containers are made at the Metal Box Company in Dar es Salaam and the Mtwa Cashewnut Company. Officials of the two companies were not available yesterday for comment on the shortage of the tin containers.

Ndugu Bungara said only seven of the ten cashewnut factories in the country were now running. The ten factories are Tanita I and Tanita II in Dar es Salaam Region, Kibaha in Coast Region, Mtwa Cashewnut Company, Likombe, Mtama, Massasi and Newala — in Mtwa Region — and Lindi and Nachingwea factories in Lindi Region.

He said 43,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts would be processed locally this season, adding that the running of the factories depended on the availability of tin containers.

The last season, some 15,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts were exported at a price of 6,000 per tonne while this year's 15,000 tonnes fetched 11,000/- per tonne, Ndugu Bungara said.

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PARASTATAL IRREGULARITIES INQUIRY--The Party Central Committee continued its meeting at the State House in Dar es Salaam yesterday, investigating irregularities in Government departments and parastatal organisations. The Committee which is meeting under the chairmanship of the Party Vice Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, is currently investigating sabotage in the coffee industry which includes theft and export of the crop. The meeting resumed sitting on Wednesday after a month-long recess. The meeting continues today. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PROBLEMS IN GOODS DISTRIBUTION DETAILED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Serwanga: "'Too Many Hands' Hamper Goods Distribution"]

[Text] The chairman of the National Allocation Committee, Mr Andrew Okware, has complained of "too many hands" on the allocation of the basic goods manufactured in the local industries.

Okware, the MP for Tororo Central, told newsmen in Kampala: "Many hands are engaged in the allocation of goods produced by the local industries.

"Government officials and managing directors are involved in writing allocation letters for some individuals."

"Those engaged in doing this must stop it forthwith," he warned.

He also charged that the sugar factories of Lugazi and Kakira had been allowed to market their products directly without consulting the minister of supplies. This was in the agreements concluded by the Binaisa government and the firms managing the factories.

"The two factories should channel their output through the supplies ministries to curb malpractices in distribution," Okware advised.

The government, he said, was now reviewing the distribution system. "It has been the parliamentary constituency chairmen of the Uganda Peoples Congress to distribute the goods.

"In a number of areas they have done the work commendably. But in others, the exercise has not been done well.

"Agents will be appointed to distribute the goods. The ministries of supplies and commerce are now engaged in the exercise of appointing them. "The UPC parliamentary chairmen will only be charged with overseeing the distribution," Okware said.

On the salt and soap supplies, Okware said there were steady increase in the importation of the goods.

The first time salt was allocated, each constituency received 50 bags of salt. This time 90 bags of salt have been allocated to each constituency.

There was no soap at the time the NAC was appointed, but this time each constituency has been allocated 100 cartons of washing soap, and 86 cartons of toilet soap.

He noted there had been short supply of textile materials. But it was due to lack of transport.

The cloth materials were arriving in the country every after two days, he added. The allocation of the materials would start soon.

On the allocation of vehicles, Okware said, the committee was not handling this yet. The minister of supplies was still handling the exercise because there were issues which had to be cleared before handing it over.

CSO: 4420

RAILWAYS CORPORATION REPORTED IN TROUBLE

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 12

[Text]

THE Uganda Railways Corporation has been hit by lack of spare parts for most of its equipment and unless convertible currency is made available to them soon, most of their locomotives will come to a complete standstill. This has been disclosed by the Corporation's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Sam Kyesiga.

He elaborated that soon all the five 61 class, 746 horse power and 15 coaches with sitting capacity of 80 each, have all been grounded due to lack of spare parts.

Mr. Kyesiga who was taking around the Acting West Germany Ambassador to Uganda, Von Steeglin and Hagen Rieh, the Director of a West Germany firm, Henschel Export which is supplying equipment for URC Nalukolongo Locomotive Workshop, expressed concern about the future of the Railways. It does not have an automatic mechanism

for securing spare parts for its equipment. Yet these need huge sums of foreign exchange.

He sighted the example of a 72 class/1200 horse power diesel locomotives which cost about 10m/-. He however added that this machine should have a life of about 25 years in the East Africa type of environment if given regular and effective maintenance.

Mr. Kyesiga revealed that due to lack of spare parts some still very good equipment were grounded. He estimated that in order to be able to repair the grounded equipment and to run the locomotives effectively, about 500,000/- in foreign exchange would be needed monthly.

Twenty 73 class/1200 horse power locomotives from a West Germany firm - Thyssen Henschel - were ready for shipment. However the badly need machines can not be shipped because some DM 8m (shs. 28) has yet to be paid to the suppliers.

DEATH OF MINISTER SILUNDIKA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text] A veteran nationalist and Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silundika, died last night after a severe brain haemorrhage.

Mr Silundika, who had been ill at the Andrew Fleming hospital suffering from high blood pressure since Saturday, died at 6.45 p.m., a Government spokesman said.

On the direction of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the late Minister, who was the Patriotic Front's secretary for research, will be buried tomorrow at the Heroes' Acre and given full military honours.

The spokesman said there would be special trains today from Gwelo and Bulawayo to carry mourners to the funeral. More detail on the funeral are expected to be issued today.

Mr Silundika (51), who is survived by his wife and four children--two boys and two girls--is the first Cabinet Minister to die since independence last year.

His death yesterday put an abrupt end to a long and colourful political career spanning some 20 years, during which he and the late Mr Jason Moyo spearheaded the armed struggle under the banner of ZIPRA.

An articulate and fiery politician, he was a founder member of the National Democratic Party and subsequent political organisations headed by the PF leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, that mushroomed during the nationalist struggle.

A distraught Dr Nkomo last night termed Mr Silundika's death a "tragedy for all of us and the country" because the Minister had been an outstanding fighter for Zimbabwe's independence.

"All of us without any party affiliation," he said, "will feel the loss and we can only say that T.G., as he was affectionately known to his associates, played his part well indeed, right from the earnest beginning until the end."

"After the formation of the Government he was made Minister and he carried out his duties brilliantly until his death. He was attacked by this illness while in his office working on Saturday, which should show the kind of person he was. He was a dedicated son of Zimbabwe, a dedicated son of Africa."

CSO: 4420

TOP-LEVEL PROBE OF 'HOARDING' UNDERWAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 81 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO.
THREE members of the Cabinet and a top official in the Ministry of Finance arrived here yesterday to investigate reports of hoarding by city firms.

The team, acting on instructions from the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Ministers of Industry and Energy Development, Finance and Trade and Commerce, toured three Bulawayo firms — Bob's Motors (Pvt.) Ltd, National Weaving Mills and Consolidated Textiles (Zimbabwe) Ltd.

The move followed reports that items such as blankets and cars were being hoarded by firms and manufacturers in an effort to push up prices by creating shortages.

The Cabinet members — Mr John Nkomo, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy, Mr Oliver Muhyaradzi, Deputy Minister of Finance, and Mr Moses Mvengwa, Deputy

Minister of Trade and Commerce — and Mr S. T. Biyam, deputy secretary in the Ministry of Finance, are expected to leave the city today.

After the team toured the firms, examined their methods of dispatch and held talks with management, Mr Munyaradzi said the visit had been very successful.

He said the team had come to no firm conclusion about the car dealers or the textile and blanket manufacturers, but now had a rough idea of each firm's situation.

The outcome of the visit would not be made public until the team reported back to their Ministers, he said.

No comment on the visit could be obtained either from Bob's Motors or Mr Reuben Plasor, director of both Textile firms, and the sole manufacturer of blankets in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4420

PM WARNS CIVIL SERVANTS AGAINST IDLENESS, CORRUPTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Tonic Sakaika]

[Text]

INYANGA.

CIVIL SERVANTS inherited from the pre-independence era must adjust their minds and behaviour to suit the new political order, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said here yesterday.

The Prime Minister also warned the public service against idleness, sloppiness and corruption, saying such practices amounted to sabotage.

Addressing the Public Administration and Management workshop at Troutbeck Inn, Mr Mugabe assured white civil servants that it was not Government policy to achieve Africanisation by dismissing white officers.

Mr Mugabe said the Government expected the civil service to be responsive to Government policy and ideas in respect of both efficiency and loyalty.

"Loyalty means an unquestionable appreciation and acceptance of our changed circumstances as an independent state whose status, character and orientation are fundamentally different from those of the old colonial order."

Pointing out that the public service was "an indispensable establishment", Mr Mugabe said

Government policy could only be effectively and efficiently implemented if the system was well-organized, well-disciplined and well-regulated.

If this view is appreciated and well comprehended by all, the participants in administration, including Ministers, very little conflict, if any, would arise between them."

The Prime Minister extended his appeal for adjustment to "new incumbents of positions of responsibility" whom he asked to have the humility to realise that "there is much of value that they can learn from the way things have been done in the past."

The Prime Minister urged servants of the old order to adjust completely adding: "It would be a sad day for all of us if it were merely cosmetic and superficial."

He said there could be no compromise on the requirement for dedicated and loyal service undertaken in the context of appreciation and acceptance of the new political order.

Lashing at indiscipline, Mr Mugabe warned the practice could mar the image of Ministries and Government. "Above all, it amounts to sabotage of our common efforts and is a disservice to the people whose servants we should be."

The Prime Minister reaffirmed the Government's commitment to socialism and the uplifting of the cultural and material conditions of the people both in quality and quantity.

But Zimbabwe would not be a carbon copy of any country in the pursuit of its socialist objectives, he added. Zimbabwe

would achieve its objectives in a manner that took account of its peculiar circumstances and conditions.

He called for a concerted effort to implement Government policy, now that the international community had approved Zimbabwe's performance and recognised its efforts by pledging aid.

Mr Mugabe visited the Shona Nyanga Export-

ment Station on his arrival yesterday and later went to Nyafaru Farm, where the people of Senator Chief Rakai Tingwana are settled.

He was accompanied by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, and the Deputy Minister of Land, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moses Mahadi.

'Rethink on Civil Service Needed'

INTVANGA

THE civil service in Zimbabwe should be restructured to reflect the realisation of the new political order, Chief J. O. Udoji, a Nigerian delegate to the Public administration and management workshop at Troutbeck, said yesterday.

Chief Udoji, now retired after a distinguished career as a civil servant, recently headed the Udoji Review Commission into organization, efficiency, pay and conditions in Nigerian public service bodies.

He said the aim should be to distinguish and separate political appointments from career appointments.

In a paper to the newspaper, Chief Udoji said it

was "unrealistic and a fiction" to expect political neutrality from permanent secretaries.

Civil service jobs with a policy content should be separated from "purely executive and professional jobs," he said.

A distinction should also be drawn between jobs that demand political neutrality and those that do not.

He suggested the post of professional head of department should be the end of all career posts in the civil service.

The chief said career civil servants could not be expected to advocate or implement government policies with the same devotion, dynamism and commitment as a political appointee.

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GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF MBONGOLO SCHOOL PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 81 p 7

(Text)

THE Government is to take over Mbongo school near Nyamandhlovu, where 790 former Patriotic Front refugees are now studying.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, yesterday told the pupils that his Ministry would take over the responsibility of feeding them and providing them with the necessary educational facilities.

Accompanied by the PF secretary for education and Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Maispa, the Matabeleland Regional Education director, Mr N. Tanyongana, and several Government and PF officials, Mr Mutumbuka first toured the grounds of the farm-school before he addressed the children and their teachers.

He said: "We came here because the Education Ministry would like to have responsibility over you.

"When you were in Zambia you suffered from hunger and bombing raids... You were lucky to return home, but unfortunately we did not have facilities for your educational needs."

But from now on, we will do our best to improve both the general facilities here and your

education requirements."

The Minister told the pupils not to think that the Government was neglecting their needs.

"We intend building a secondary school to which some of you will go after your Grade 7," Mr Mutumbuka said.

"Meanwhile, we would rather you stayed as you are, with these teachers who know and understand you well."

He said he had wished to build primary schools for former refugee children, but could not do so as the law did not allow it.

"But I have been told by your Deputy Secretary of Education, Mr Phibeon Makoni, that if the Government could give you some money, you could build your own school," he said amidst cheers.

After Mr Mutumbuka's speech Mr Maispa told the school that the Minister's decision to take over the feeding and other responsibilities would remove what he described as a very big responsibility from the PF.

Mr Maispa commended the boys for what he termed their good discipline.

BULAWAYO

ADVANTAGEOUS ALGERIAN OIL DEAL SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

ALGERIA shares a common political heritage with Zimbabwe in that its war of liberation from the French was marked by long years of fighting and bloodshed.

Its policies, pursued diligently by the late president, Houari Boumedienne, are being followed by President Bendjedid, who became president in 1979 and is now visiting Zimbabwe.

Those policies are, in a nutshell, designed to harness the natural resources of the country, notably oil, for the benefit of the ordinary people of Algeria.

President Bendjedid has charted a pragmatic course in international relations; Algeria's role in the release of the American hostages held in Iran last year was praiseworthy, though the country had never enjoyed the most cordial relations with the United States.

As a radical member of OPEC, Algeria has been prominent in pressing that organisation to distribute more aid to developing countries whose economies are being buffeted by soaring oil prices.

Zimbabwe is one of those countries and discussions were held between the two countries last February on the possibility of Algeria selling us its oil.

It is to be hoped that President Bendjedid's visit will result in further progress being made towards an equitable agreement. It would be another symbol of African unity being put into practice.

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BRIEFS

QUE QUE POLLS--Que Que voters go to the polls in two by-elections in Wards 6 and 10 tomorrow to fill the vacancies caused by the recent resignations of three of the four white members of the municipal council. Que Que has invariably shown an interest in the annual elections for council seats and there is usually a fairly high percentage poll. Indications are that this civic-mindedness will manifest itself again tomorrow. In Ward 6 the voters have a straight choice between Mr Henrik Ellert and Mr Brian Marriott. In Ward 10 there is a wider choice with six candidates for the two vacancies. They are Mr James Sanders, Snr, Mr Mohamed A. Mukadam, Mr Robson Chitono, Mr Ebrahim Bahadur, Mrs Eileen Chapman and Mr Lionel Byrne. Voting will be at the civic centre from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Results are expected to be declared tomorrow night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 81 p 4]

KUWAIT AID--About \$27 million of the \$52 million pledged by the Kuwait Development Fund during Zimcord is to be used to buy 25 diesel-electric locomotives for the National Railways of Zimbabwe. The railway deal, to be formally signed in Kuwait soon, was finalised in Salisbury this week between a five-man Kuwait delegation and the Zimbabwean Government. Speaking before leaving Salisbury yesterday, the team's spokesman, Mr A.A. Raida, said the Kuwait Government was expected to approve the loan in mid-June after which Zimbabwe would send a delegation for the signing ceremony. His country is also ready to assist the development of electricity generation in Zimbabwe but details will be discussed after the railway agreement is formalised. Mr Raida also said his team had offered Zimbabwe technical assistance and consultancy services in the development of the Sabi river valley which is rich in agricultural potential. "We said we were ready to help develop about 40 000 hectares on the eastern bank of the Sabi and also offer assistance in the resettlement of about 5 000 families in the Tokwe and other places in the Midlands," Mr Raida said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 81 p 13]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A three-man Ministerial delegation left Salisbury at the weekend to attend the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Sofia. The delegation, headed by the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi and includes Dr Naomi Nhlwatiwa, the Deputy Minister of Women's Affairs and Community Development, and the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, left on Sunday morning. The Bulgarian Ambassador, Mr Christo Kolev, said the Zimbabwe delegation would stay in Bulgaria

for about a week, looking at developments and projects related to their Ministries, after attending the congress as "fraternal guests." The delegation was invited by the Bulgarian economic team which attended Zimcord last week. "The congress will review the progress and failures of the seventh five-year economic plan covering 1976 to 1980, and discuss and approve the eighth five-year plan," said Mr Kolev. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 81 p 5]

CHITUNGWIZA ELECTION RESULTS--Results of the Chitungwiza Urban Council elections for Wards 1 to 12. Two ZANU (PF) candidates were returned in each ward. Ward 1: Mr Dominic Sondo 1 046; Mrs Dorothy Marira 1 000; Dickson Musiri 96. Ward 2: Constantine Tazvivinga 1 128; Rishoni Rushwaya 1 121; Manasa Madondo 115; Solomon Ncube 105; David Matongo 68; Phineas Mutsvairo 48; Francis Mackenzie 26; Muzondani Mulambo 45. Ward 3: Bernard Pangani 1 105; Lewis Marodza 1 086; Emmanuel Murindagomo 189; Jethro Nyarota 122; Zarous Chakauya 111; K.M. Zimuto 115; Mzikazi Chirisa 71; Edward Mabika 70; Andrick Chakanetssa 108. Ward 4: Sandres Shumba 2 331; Philip Chinamora 2 202; Raphael Mkondo 202; Anna Chibudu 179; Mvulenkulu Dunjana 147. Ward 5: William Mabiza 1 598; Francis Chifungo 1 542; Peter Chitengu 222; Philip Muderede 206; Takaruza Myakudya 137. Ward 6: Robert Kambeu 920; Solomon Mhaka 916; Ozia Mandimika 113; Timothy Khama 106; Jacob Machingauta 96. Ward 7: Leonard Munotengwa 1 428; Paul Mashavira 1 400; Amos Maponga 185. Ward 8: Gordon Murwira 942; Gordian Furamera 895; Matthew Muendaoga 180; Janet Mazonde 145; Robson Shamuyarira 133; Xavier Chitanda 131; Enock Masaraure 71. Ward 9: Rogers Chinyanga 929; George Tazvishaya 884; Xavier Zvipedzeyi 166. Ward 10: Clements Muzvodziwa 725; Titus Ndoro 721; Patrick Chakanyuka 205; Irene Costa 157; Joseph Zishiri 52; Kingsley Muskwe 49. Ward 11: Webster Gwekwerere 1 346; Ali Twabi 1 156; Marange Gimbo 262; Office Ncube 97; Amos Kamanga 142; Fred Chiororo 94. Ward 12: Solomon Chimuka 754; Jeffrey Magocha 743; Mark Muchabaiwa 153; Ambrose Musiiwa 135; Misheck Mawire 95; Emelda Gwalazimba 50. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 81 p 3]

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